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Vulcan Advocate

VOL. III No. 20 — THE VULCAN ADVOCATE, JANUARY, 5, 1916 — PRICE $1.50 PER YEAR

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JOHN DEWIE, REPRESENTATIVE

Customs Show Increase.

The customs revenue of the Dominion continues to show large increases over the concluding months of last year. For the month just closed customs receipts totalled $'9, 432, 654, an increase of $ 4,513,586, or nearly one hundred per cent over December of last year. For the 9 months of the fiscal year the customs revenue has totalled $71,720,303.an increase of $12,891,684, or about 23 per cent as compared with the corresponding nine months of last year.

For the full fiscal year the customs revenue should at the present rate show an increase of over $20,000,000 as compared with the preceeding fiscal year.

Quality and Economy

McClary's Regina Range

The 100 per cent Value Range

Is a low priced, high service range---McClary---It's a fuel saver-- McClary ---It's double travel flue system insures good baking and cooking---McClary's its oven braeed against warping and fitted with Electric welded broiler rack, is of ample capacity.

McClary's---Its chaste nickel dress is easily kept clean, --McClary's --- Fire box has heavy semi-steel linings and duplex removable grates.---McClary's ---has removeable contact heated reservoir.

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You should have Insurance on your

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See us For Terms.

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VULCAN - - - - ALBERTA

I. O. O. F. Banquet

The annual banquet given by the members of the Oddfellows Lodge was held on New Year's Eve, when about one hundred members of the oddfellows and Rebekah Lodges and their guests were present.

The first part of the evening was spent in dancing in the Masonic Hall.

At eleven thirty the gathering took part in the Watchnight service Bro. the Rev. D. K. Allan, who conducted the service, spoke eloquently on the text: 'And a new commandment I give unto you that you love one another". Following the address a collection was taken up, the proceeds to be given towards Belgian Relief, and the handsome sum of $32 was collected.

The banquet, which was served in the Imperial hôtel, followed On account of the lateness of the hour, the only toast was that of 'The King and the Fraternity'.

Following the banquet there was dancing at the Masonic hall, which was kept up untill the early hours.

W. I. Meeting

The January meeting of the Womens Institute will be held in the Masonic Hall on Thursday of this week at three o'clock.

It will take the form of a social to which the ladies of the district who are interested in the work of the Institute are cordially invited. A program has been prepared and refreshments will be served at the close of the meeting.

It is hoped that there will be a full attendance as important business is to be brought before the meeting which concerns every member of the Institute Members will therefore greatly oblige if they are present at the hour appointed in order that the full program for the afternoon may be gone through.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross, and family, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Jones for the Christmas holidays, returned to their home at Waldo, B. C. on Tuesday.

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Fanning Mill or Sleigh

Call around and inspect our stock.

"Foston" and "Winner" fanning mills and John Deere and Tudhope - Anderson sleighs.

These bear Inspection

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VULCAN - ALBERTA

Electric Light FOR THE **Country Home**

Abundance of light and the convenience of electricity can no longer be classed as luxuries.

The better light afforded by the Tungsten lamp for reading and working, and the purer condition of the air, the reduction of fire risks makes electricity a home comfort.

A Farm Lighting Set at a Moderate Price

Our equipment consists of a low voltage Generator, Storage Battery, Automatic Control Panel and Gasolene Engine. However, our generator will operate with any gasolene engine so that if you already have this part of the equipment it is only necessary to buy the electrical apparatus to have an up-to-date plant.

Let us quote you a figure on the installation of one of these Plants. Write:

Northwestern Engineering and Supply Co., Ltd.

Calgary, Alta. Okotoks, Alta.

Queenstown News

The threshing is practically finished in Queenstown. There are a few stacks here and there but all the outhts but two have pulled in.

Over one million bushels of grain has been threshed in Queenstown this year, this of course includes the Majorville district. From the threshers reports just obtained over 900,000 bushels of wheat have been threshed and the number of bushels of oats and barley will bring it over the million bushel mark. Now then, will anybody say that Queenstown district is not one of the best, if not the best, grain growing districts in Alberta? But the best of the whole question is that the farmers who have used good farming methods have raised fairly good crops every year and bumper crops in good years.

550,000 Bushels Shipped

So far the amount of grain shipped from Vulcan this season amounts to 550,000 bushels. This figure is not in the least representative of the amount that there is for shipment. Many of the farmers have most of their grain still on hand. But the greatest trouble is in the matter of cars. They do not seem to be available for love or money, and many farmers who want to ship their grain and sell are held up indefinitely.

Up to date the number of cars supplied is 315 behind what there are on the books During the past week little or no grain has left the district.

Binder Twine May Be New Alberta Product.

(Calgary News-Telegram.)

Extensive experiments in the growing of hemp for binder twine and cordage will be undertaken this year in the three provinces Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. This information was learned at the Canadian Pacific Industrial department on Tuesday.

"Millions of dollars have been expended in the Canadian west for binder twine," said John F. Sweeting, industrial commissioner, "and if hemp can be properly grown here it would mean a saving of that sum to Canadian industry."

Mr. Sweeting explained that experiments in a high-grade hemp, the seed of which was imported from Kentucky, were made in growing last season, but that owing to the fact that most of it got hailed out, the results of the experiments had not been a satisfactory test. The growing of hemp in the experiments of the coming season will be made in the three western prairie provinces for the purpose of ascertaining which provincial climate is best adapted to the growing of hemp, what qualities are produced in the product in various climates, and which are the most advantageous.

The hemp which will be grown and experimented with is the higher grade of that product, and one which would bring such a high price on the market, if it can be grown successfully in western Canada, that it would be almost too valuable for twine manufacturing. But Mr. Sweeting explained that if it should be proven successful it could mixed with the native flax for both twine and cordage.

"I believe the time will come when the farmers co-operative organizations will go into this matter of twine more extensively and that their efforts will result in great good along those lines," said Mr. Sweeting. He thereupon pointed out that the farmers' organizations were growing in strength and scope yearly, that in time, when it was proven that hemp and the proper flax straw could be grown in western Canada, that the farmers would grow it, the organizations would manufacture and distribute it, and in that way the farmers would control and own their own twine growing and manufacturing. "Of course it is a little early for that yet," said Mr. Sweeting, "but once the advantage of the growth of these products is proved, the farmers will no doubt go into it on a large scale,"

Church Meeting

The annual congregational meeting of the Presbyterian Church will be held on Tuesday evening, January 11th. in the Masonic Hall at eight o'clok.

Many matters of importance will be brought before the congregation for discussion, and the managers will render their annual report of the financial conditions, and it is hoped that there will be a large turn-out.

Agric. School at Vulcan

JANUARY 20, 21 AND 22

Vulcan is to have a visit from the provincial school of agriculture this month, the secretary of the Vulcan Agricultural Society having been notified that it will be here on January 20th 21st and 22.

Courses of instruction will be given in Live Stock, Dairying, Agronomy and Poultry Raising.

Five carloads of pure bred live stock will be carried. Instruction will be given in breed types, feeding, breeding, and the care and management of live stock. The champion shorthorn bred steer from the recent Ontario Fat Stock Show has been secured and will be used for demonstration purposes at this school.

In the department of Grain, Soil and Weeds the growing and grading of grains will be lectured upon, as also will soil cultivation, noxious weeds, grasses and fodder crops.

The lectures on poultry will include 'Housing', 'Feeding', 'Hatching' and 'Rearing', and instruction in dairying will cover the subject from the production of milk to the marketing of the finished product.

The public meeting will be addressed by Honorable Duncan Marshall and others; and the night meetings may be arranged to suit the speakers.

The program is as follows:

Thursday, January 20th:	
Clydesdale Horses,	10 to 12
Percheron Horses,	1-30 to 3
Judging Horses,	3 to 5
Public meeting,	8 p. m
Friday, January 21st:	
Beef Cattle,	10 to 12
Dairy Cattle,	1-30 to 3-30
Dairying,	3-30 to 5
Dairying and Hog Lectures,	8 p. m.
Saturday, January 22nd:	
Sheep,	10 to 12
Hogs,	1-30 to 3
Grain and Weeds,	3 to 4-30
Poultry Lecture	8 p. m.

Domestic Science will also be represented, and this branch of the work will be conducted by graduates of Schools of Domestic Science and a Graduate Nurse, and will consist of practical demonstrations in cooking, sewing, laundry work, household sanitation, and home nursing. At the close of each demonstration fifteen minutes will be allowed for open discussion.

The program is as follows:

Thursday, January 20th:	
Cooking,	10.00 to 11.45
Sewing,	1 30 ao 2.30
Home Nursing,	2.45 to 3.45
Friday, January 21st:	
Cooking,	10 00 to 11.45
Laundry Work,	1.30 to 2.30
Home Nursing,	2.45 to 3.45
Saturday, January 22nd:	
Cooking,	10.00 to 11.45
Household Sanitation,	1.30 to 2.30
Home Nursing,	2.45 to 3.45

Curling Schedule

The following is the curling schedule to January 22nd:

January 3rd, Nelson-Spooner-Trail Grant.
4th, Pentland-Reeves-Wolfe-Lebow.
5th, Elves-Skene-Lebow-Reeves.
6th, Trail-Spooner-Nelson-Wolfe.
7th, Lebow-Grant-Reeves-Skene.
8th, Wolfe-Spooner-Elves-Pentland.
10th, Nelson-Grant-Reeves-Trail
11th, Lebow-Skene-Pentland-Spooner
12th, Elves-Wolfe-Grant-Reeves.
13th, Pentland-Nelson-Trail-Skene.
14th, Elves-Grant-Spooner-Lebow.
15th, Nelson-Reeves-Wolfe-Trail.
17th, Skene-Spooner-Pentland-Grant
18, Elves-Trail-Lebow-Nelson.
19th, Grant-Skene-Pentland-Wolfe.
20th, Elves-Nelson-Reeves-Spooner.
21st, Pentland-Trail-Lebow-Elves.
22nd, Reeves-Elves-Skene-Wolfe.

There was evidence of a recent split in the German Socialist party when on December 19th nineteen socialists voted against the new war credit of ten billion marks which the Government had requested. It is also stated that a number of the socialist party refrained from voting.

Following on the recent activity of the Teutonic submarines in the Mediterranean the British and French admiralties are said to be contemplating the policing of those waters. Vigourous methods are to be pursued in putting down this raiding of commerce by the enemy.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago is one of the four wealthy Jews who has contributed $100,000 toward a fund for Jewish people suffering as the result of the war. The amount aimed at for collection is two million dollars.

Local Items of Interest

Mothers Favorite—$2.75 per cwt' Why pay more?

Miss Patterson was a recent visitor to Calgary.

Mrs. D. C. Jones was visitor to Calgary for the weekend.

Mr. and Mrs. Butchart returned from Magrath on Saturday night.

Mr. Thomas returned from a weekend visit to Calgary on Tuesday.

Mr. Frank Elves, of Cayley, was a visitor to Vulcan for the New Year holidays.

Ladies suits made to measure, $25.00 up Inspect our new fall and winter patterns.—P. Gillespie.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Shaw and family left on Tuesday for a visit to Ontario for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Rowe, who left Vulcan during the past few days, have gone to Boonville, Mo.

Mr. Croall was a visitor to Calgary for the New Year holidays, returning to Vulcan on Tuesday.

Mr. Leonard Rushfelt has recently returned from North Dakota where he has been staying for some time past,

Mrs. F. A. Elves left on Tuesday morning for her home in Kingsmill, Ontario, for a few weeks.

The annual congregational meeting of the Presbyterian Church will be held in the Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening January 11th.

At the Watchnight service on New Year's Eve a collection was taken in aid of the Belgians and the sum of $32.05 was collected.

Miss Byers, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Nelson for the holidays, returned to her home in Edmonton on Saturday evening.

Mr. P. W. L. Clark, who has been unwell for the past few days and confined to his house, is sufficiently recovered to resume his business.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Reeves were visitors to Mcleod for the New Year holiday, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Mills.

The New Year heralded in the really cold weather. Snow fell the greater part of the day, and on Monday, and the thermometer reached 22 below.

Clarence Davis, J. McFarland, O. Rushfelt, W. Rushfelt, Walter Clark and Carl Dole have left for Claresholm during the past few days to resume their studies at the agricultural college there.

The Womens Institute will meet in the Masonic Hall on Thursday January 6th. This is the first meeting of the year, and as there is important business to transact, a good attendance is requested.

The wind storm on Tuesday of last week had bad results at the ranch of George Todd. Some grain was blown out of one of the granaries. In the same field were some horses, who commenced to eat the grain with the result that four of them died.

Recruiting Figures.

Toronto military division No. 2 leads the country in the number of men it has enlisted. According to official figures the total is 44,456. Military district No. 10 with headquarters at Winnipeg comes second with 38,955, including 12,500 men doing guard duty on canals, public works and in internment camps, and the permanent force of 2,460. the total enrolment to date is 223,070.

The enrolment for overseas service is 212,000. All the details are not yet at Ottawa.

The complete record by divisions gives a total of 208,026. The total enlistments by divisions and districts are as follows:

No. 1, headquarters at London, 15,898; No. 2, headquarters at Toronto, 44,456; No. 3, headquarters at Kingston, 21,412; No. 4, headquarters at Montreal, 20,484; No. 5, headquarters at Quebec, 4,237; No. 6, Maritime provinces, 20,765; No. 10, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 38,955; No 11, Alberta, 21,703; No. British Columbia, 20,136.

On December 24 Secretary Daniels of the United States made public the report which was submitted by the General Board of the navy on July 30 last. The report recommended that the navy should by 1925 be made equal to the most powerful maintained by any other country in the world.

ROYAL YEAST CAKES
MAKE PERFECT BREAD

Bread made in the home with Royal yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other. Food Scientists claim that there is more nourishment in a pound of good home made bread than in a pound of meat. Consider the difference in cost.

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

MADE IN CANADA

Battle of Champagne

A Graphic Description of the Big Bombardment

There was still wreckage enough remaining on the battlefield of Champagne three weeks after the battle was fought to give some idea of the havoc of destruction when it was fresh after the advance, says an eyewitness account, within a space fifteen miles in length by [illegible] three in breadth. At least a million men were engaged on both sides; 25,000 prisoners were taken, and at least two or three shells for every man engaged was fired.

That sheet of preparatory shell fire which descended upon fifteen miles of German front trenches had meant a swath of slaughter to start with. For three days, night and day his bombardment continued. According to accounts of German prisoners they could only hug the shelter of their subterranean chambers under their crumbling parapets. A wall of artillery fire back of the trenches kept the supplies from reaching them. In front of the trenches the continued crash of shrapnel blasts was cutting the barbed wire. For months the French had been accumulating ammunition which they poured out from every calibre of gun.

The shell fire not only killed and wounded Germans; not only made the most elaborate trenches into dust heaps, but littered the field with smashed German cassions, transport wagons, clothing, equipment, and all the empedients of an army. There was peace in the German trenches for the first time in three days as the wave of French infantry rushed for the German trenches. Then the French guns stopped firing lest they kill their own men. The wave had not more than 200 yards to go. Estimate the time that it takes the average man to run that distance, and you have the time it took the French soldiers to reach the wreckage which had been the German trenches and grapple with any survivors in the dugouts. In some places the wave swept on beyond the trench like the tide running up an inlet. The Germans between such forces were caught in a pair of pincers. This accounted for the prisoners, who were taken in batches. They were surrounded by infantry with no way of retreat open to them.

Corns cause much suffering, but Holloway's Corn Cure offers a speedy, sure, and satisfactory relief.

A Bitter Choice

Let us be honest. Harper's Weekly has been constantly in favor of keeping out of the war, if it could be done without abandoning the principles laid down by our government in defense of humanity. It has been done, and brilliantly, and we are glad we have kept out. Glad, in the sense that it is our choice; yes, but not happy. It is not a joyous thing to see other countries bleeding for our benefit, while we pay nothing, but instead prosper. Especially if Germany is successful enough to justify the planned and prepared aggression, control of reluctant peoples, glory of material power, contempt for ethics, then indeed will the American choice be bitter to look back upon. Then indeed shall we dream bad dreams over what psychological effect our coming in might have had, at a critical moment, on the Balkan States, on Turkey, on Germany—what effect a most energetic effort to reach our maximum in munition shipments as a belligerent might have had.—Harper's Weekly.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

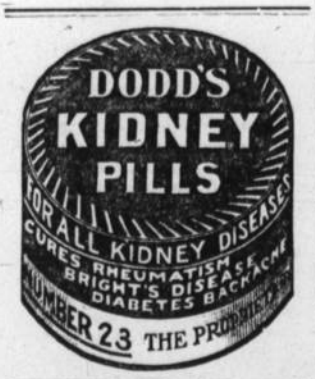
Means are to be adopted to prevent British peerages from becoming extinct in cases where the only male heir has given his life to his country. In the ordinary course succession to a peerage is limited to direct male descendants of the last or of a former holder of the title. But by "special remainder," as the provision is called, the nearest of other male relatives will now be given the title. There are now at least 200 heirs to peerages in the army and navy, and a large number of these have already fallen.

Placed to His Account

wrong she charges up to him."

"Does she trust her husband?"

"I guess so. Everything that goes



Britain Fights for Permanent Peace

Sir Edward Grey Reaffirms Premier Asquith's Historic Pledge

Reaffirmation of Premier Asquith's historic pledge regarding the Entente Allies' terms of peace, delivered at the Lord Mayor's banquet November 9, 1914, was made by Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, in a written answer to a question put by Sir Arthur Markham, Liberal member of parliament for the Mansfield division of Nottinghamshire.

After stating that Great Britain's position in the war is fixed by her alliance with Japan, France and Russia, the foreign secretary proceeds:

"In our view the conditions of peace must fulfil those laid down by the prime minister on November 9, 1914, it is very desirable that it should be understood once and for all that this is the determination of the government collectively and individually, and of the nation."

At the Lord Mayor's banquet, November 9, 1914, Premier Asquith said:

"We shall not sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium has recovered more than she has sacrificed; until France is adequately secured against menace, until the rights of the smaller nationalities have been placed upon an unassailable foundation, and until the military domination of Prussia is finally destroyed."

A Valuable Medicine For Little Ones

Mrs. G. Morgan, Huntsville, Ont., writes: "I wish every mother and especially young mothers knew the value of Baby's Own Tablets. They have certainly worked wonders with our baby. She was troubled with colic and constipation and cried all the time, but the Tablets soon put her right and she is now a fine healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Direct Marketing

Selling Dairy Products so That They Will Reach Consumer in Fresh Condition

As a rule, people get their ideas of a branch of business from the viewpoint at which they are located. If the dairy business is viewed from the viewpoint of the family living on a farm in a remote portion of the country away back from any of the trunk lines of railroads, it looks like a dull, profitless business, for in the majority of such cases the cows are indifferently cared for, the amount of the dairy products is not large, and the prices paid at the cross roads dealer's place is rather small.

On the other hand, the dairy farmers who live within easy access to a lively manufacturing town where there is a large number of laborers and their families to feed, there is a good demand for all that can be produced, and at a high price. In such cases there is an urging force which calls for more products of an excellent quality. The reward for the labor and expense is prompt and generous. If the business is well managed in such localities the dairymen and their families can constantly enjoy the results of their labors to a great degree if they will.

Where one lives in a portion of country too far from the consumers to deliver butter direct to them it is a good plan to get in touch with a first class dealer in afmily groceries in a large town or city and make arrangements to ship a quantity of butter once in about two weeks. The dealer prefers to get his products in such a way, because they are in much better condition than they are if they go through the hands of the four corners grocerymen and subsequently through the hands of the commission men in the city or large town. It is an object for a dealer to be able to say that his butter came from first hands today, and consequently is fresh and in first class condition.

In all infantile complaints that are the result of the depredations of worms in the stomach and intestines Miller's Worm Powders will be found an effective remedy. They attack the cause of these troubles, and by expelling the worms from the organs insure an orderly working of the system, without which the child cannot maintain its strength or thrive. These powders mean health and improvement.

Through the incident of the great war the world is becoming daily appreciably smaller. Affairs in faraway countries that a few years ago would not have aroused more than a passing interest here in Canada are today clothed with an importance and personal touch that must surprise us. The fact is that the war is making us think less parochially and more imperially.—Calgary Herald.

Franking Privilege Extended

The franking privilege has been extended to the war purchasing commission and the military hospital commission. Letters on official commissions will pass free of postage.

Germany's Crops Have Failed

Editor of Wall Street Journal Gives Some War Impressions

"Gearmany's crops have failed. Only two-thirds of a crop has been harvested this year in that country, and there is where he pinch comes. Ordinarily, Germany requires three hundred thousand Poles every season to assist in its harvest. The failure this year has been due to the shortage of labor and to the unfavorable weather conditions. This has struck at the very basis of Germany's financial strength. She is now forced to pay cash for food in such neighboring countries as Switzerland and Denmark, and gradually her gold supply is being drained, leaving a smaller reserve on the strength of which paper currency may be issued. As a result, Germany's food supply has been cut in two. Her soldiers must be fed and the people behind the trenches are forced to do without regular rations. Accordingly we are hearing of the bread riots in Berlin and the offers of peace which Germany inspires with such magnanimity."

This constitutes the most startling of a series of startling and informative statements pertaining to the war recently made by Mr. Clarence W. Barron, editor of the Wall Street Journal. He visited Europe in November of last year for the express purpose of acquainting himself with the underlying principles of the great world struggle and the articles which came from his pen following that trip have been embodied in the well known book "The Audacious War."

It is Mr. Barron's opinion that Germany and Austria have reached the maximum in the strength of their forces in the trenches and in the utilization of their national resources.

"They are at the point now," he said, "where they have no reserves."

On the other hand, the allies were just beginning to approach their maximum strength.

Referring to the recent Anglo-French loan, Mr Barron said that the bonds of the allied nations were being widely sold throughout the United States. This was due largely to the sympathy of the majority of the people across the line with the allies.

"The ally of the allies is the federal reserve act, combined with our workshops and steel plants," declared Mr. Barron. "Germany realizes that the base and the backbone of this war is on the North American continent."

America's Debt to England

Commerce of Neutrals Rests on the Protection of the British Navy

Our government, for certain reasons which ought to be apparent to all, cannot, and certainly should not adopt an attitude on this subject which is a shade more threatening than the one it has taken, says the Boston Transcript, expressing a sane American view of the note to Britain. No doubt it must define and confidentially assert the rights of neutral nations at sea in time of war. But the big central fact remains that the commerce of all neutral nations at sea, including our own, rests for its very existence on the protection of the navy of Great Britain. But for that protection our ships would today be huddling in our harbors, our goods would be piled up on our wharves, and our factories, save for what they might make for home consumption, would be idle. The seas would be the prey of fighting squadrons and ravaging cruisers. Outrages of the William P. Frye type would never have ceased.

This is true, and it is also true that the allied powers have the sympathy of the world in the use so far as that use is legitimate, of the one effective weapon that they possess against German militarism—the control of the seas. Against the terrible stress of German land preparation their means of resistance for a time fell short, and even now they avail no further than to keep the enemy at bay. To withhold supplies from the German nation is the allies' one great hope of winning the war and of defending free institutions the world over against the mailed fist of Prussian absolution. We say that this, being so terribly true, amply warrants the United States government in refraining from any menacing tone in asserting its rights as a neutral to trade ad libitum with any other neutral. Our government does well to abstain from threat, and to say instead: "Relying upon the regard of the British government for the principles of justice so frequently and uniformly manifested prior to the present war, this government anticipates that the British government will instruct their officers to refrain from these vexatious and illegal practices."

If the American people believed that President Wilson had any intention to stab the allies in the back, at the time of their most crucial need of all their resources, they would not approve the stand he has now taken.

Wireless Wonders

Assertions have recently been appearing in various publications to the effect that submarine torpedoes can now be controlled and directed by wireless; and to the effect that torpedoes which can be successfully controlled by wireless can with equal success be diverted by wireless from their objective. Both claims have yet to be made good in contest, but the claim of a well known motor car company to control a motor car by wireless has been substantiated fully. At the Indiana state fair a car was started every five minutes by wireless from the company's headquarters, five miles away. The car was fitted up with a receiving apparatus and the necessary automatic switches and relays for throwing on and off the electric current of the starter and magneto. An automatic switch was regulated so as to allow the car to run for forty-five seconds, after which the magneto was cut off. The operation of starting the car was repeated at five minute intervals.

"Wud yez luk at thot!" exclaimed Mrs. O'Toole in just indignation "'Washin' and ironin' done.' Shure, she ain't wan bit better than Oi am. Oi've got me washin' and ironin' done, too, but yez don't see me hangin' out no shingles braggin' about it."

Helping the Farmer

Council of Agriculture and Commerce to Cooperate With the Tillers of The Soil

At the conference this week between the business men and the grain growers, some resentment was expressed at the use of the phrase, helping the farmer, and it was suggested that a more suitable word in this connection was co-operation. The sentiment in question was voiced by certain farmers who, in the matter of business ability, are much superior to the average trader in town. There are, however, thousands of grain growers in this country of another class, who are in dire need of expert advice and counsel, which is the form in which help is to be given in this case.

There are many difficulties which men must face when they go on the land with which the council formed here will not necessarily deal. In order that it may be clear that these are not overlooked, some of them are here mentioned.

The man who goes on the land is not free to buy what he neds in the cheapest market, nor to sell his products in the highest. He pays more for goods and gets less, owing to the tariff. It is peculiar that, in a country where it is so desirable to get people on the land, this should be a fact, yet such is the condition. Then, if he wants to borrow money on mortgage, which is very apt to be the case, he must pay a relatively high rate. In Saskatchewan the best mortgage companies fixed long ago on a minimum of 9 per cent., and it is yet to be demonstrated that a grain grower is able to pay such a price for long-term funds. The late F. W. Green, one of the most competent farmers who have lived in Saskatchewan, said that the charge was an impossible one and that if he was beginning life again, he would start with a spade and a hen, and never borrow a dollar.

Down beneath these difficulties of the tariff, the transportation charges, high cost of money, etc., there is the fundamental question of the soil itself. The man who goes on the land must, even in this favored country, buy the right to go on it. This problem is the real nut which civilization has yet to crack, and the time will come when it will be as pressing in the prairie country as it is in England.

In spite of these great handicaps, large numbers of prairie farmers have succeeded. These have been men of good judgment and business ability, who possess qualities which make for success everywhere. Beneath them, however, there is a very large class of men who come near to success, and who, if they had some expert advice and assistance, would succeed absolutely. It is at this point that the council of agriculture and commerce comes in. The council will co-operate with the farmer, who is liable to fail by a narrow margin, and, if possible, will help him to win a complete success. If this desirable result can be secured it will not matter much what the term is which is used to describe the process.—Free Press.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget In Cows.

King George's Closest Friend

The King is making a personal sacrifice in sanctioning the return to the navy of his most intimate friend, Commander Sir Charles Cust. Commander Cust, as the King's equerry for twenty-three years, has been the King's companion, serving His Majesty as Duke of York, Prince of Wales and Sovereign. The King and Sir Charles were shipmates when His Majesty was Duke of York, and they were companions in the old Britannia as cadets.

Officers From Front to be Instructors

It is announced that a number of Canadian officers are to be brought home from the front to be used for instructional service, and that the units of the permanent forces doing garrison duty in Canada will be allowed to send half their officers, non-commissioned officers and men to the firing line.

Lucky

"He's a lucky chap."

"Yep. He's the fellow who always goes fishing on the days you should have gone if you wanted to be there when they were biting."

"WHY WOMEN CANNOT SLEEP."

The highly organized, finely strung nervous system of women subjects them to terrors of nervous apprehension which no man can ever appreciate.

The peace of mind, the mental poise and calmness under difficulties, which are necessary for happy womanhood, are only possible when the sensitive organism is in a perfectly healthy condition. If there be any derangement in this respect no remedy in the world so completely restores womanly health as the wonderful "Favorite Prescription" invented by Dr. R. V. Pierce.

Chatham, Ont.—"A few years ago I suffered a general break-down and got very weak and thin. I was in an awful state. I was very much discouraged and at times thought I would lose my mind. I knew of Dr. Pierce's medicines so I got his 'Favorite Prescription.' It gave me immediate relief, and completely cured me in a very short time. My sister used it with good results also. She was in a very delicate condition. I got her to take it and two bottles cured her completely.

"I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Pierce's medicines; they are all that is recommended of them."—Mrs. Margaret Bryant, 87 Park Ave., Chatham, Ont.

Delicious with Blanc Mange

Have you never tried "*Crown Brand*" with Blanc Mange and other Corn Starch Puddings? They seem to blend perfectly—each improves the other—together, they make simple, inexpensive desserts, that everyone says are "simply delicious".

EDWARDSBURG
"CROWN BRAND"
CORN SYRUP

"LILY WHITE" is a pure white Corn Syrup—more delicate in flavor than "*Crown Brand*". Perhaps you would prefer it.

is ready to serve over all kinds of Puddings—makes a new and attractive dish of such an old favorite as Baked Apples—is far cheaper than butter or preserves when spread on bread—and is best for Candy-making.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 AND 20 LB. TINS.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED
Head Office - Montreal 30

Germany's Heavy Losses

Correspondent Who Was in Berlin Recently Declares Germany is Bleeding to Death

Germany's enormous losses in the fighting—chiefly on the Russian front—toward the close of September, losses since doubled, if not trebled, by the offensives on the western front and in the campaign against Serbia, are the subject of comment in a letter published from Horace Green, special correspondent of the Evening Post, written from Berlin. Mr. Green says:

Today Germany is like a feverish patient to whom the leech has been applied—the war maniac whose blood has been drained. I worked for some time trying to get the proper figures of this blood letting.

I found the answer on the walls and corridors and written in the files of the war office just around the corner from the Neuve Wilhelmstrasse. Here the casualty lists have been compiled up to October 2. By the newspapers, which are not much more than official bulletins, there is little said about the extent of losses, and the war office neither calculates them nor encourages their calculation. In fact, copying and republishing the lists in German papers is strictly forbidden. But for the benefit of friends and relatives the names of individual dead, wounded and missing are systematically posted each day during severe fighting.

The German casualties for the single week ended Oct. 1, were 61,955.

In other words, 61,955 German citizens, or more than 8,850 a day, have been killed, wounded or taken prisoner during the seven days of Russian warfare. Since it takes a week or more to compile the reports from the front these figures can have no connection with the great fight along the western front, where, during the renewed English-French offensive it is said that the losses were three times greater than any similar period in the war.

The seven days from Sept. 23 to 30, inclusive, were not above the average of the past two months. I took the figures because they were the latest and the most easily available. On each column were 120 names, thus: Johann Schmidt, Carl Broediger, Rudolph Haenker; and after each name, "slightly wounded (severely wounded), missing, dead." On Sept. 30 there were seventy-two columns of names, making a total of 8,640 losses. On Sept. 29 there were sixty columns, giving 7,200 names; and the losses for the other days of the week, figured in the same way, were as follows: Sept. 28, 9,000; Sept. 27, 8,625; Sept. 26, no list posted; Sept. 25, 11,080; Sept. 24, 8,810; Sept. 23, 8,700.

By far the greatest number of losses were sustained by the Prussians. It is reported that the Prussians alone have lost more than 2,000,000 men up to this date. In all cases Prussian, Saxon and Bavarian losses were grouped separately. In certain instances companies and even entire regiments were wiped out. A random example is the Third Company of the Sixty-third Prussian Reserve Infantry, which lost 246 men. A company's war footing is 250. Of these 84 were "gefallen" (killed outright), 49 severely wounded, the remainder slightly wounded. Not a man was captured.

State of Ohio, city of Toledo, Lucas County. } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

There was once a rich but very mean old lady who paid her servants as litle as possible, and kept very few. One of her staff was a thin, miserable looking lad of twelve, who answered the door, did the knives and the windows, waited at table, weeded the garden, washed the poodle, and had the rest of the time to himself. One visitor asked him:

"Well, my boy, and what do you here?"

"I do a butler and a gardener out of a job," snapped he lad sourly.

The largest hoard of gold in the world is that held in the vaults of the Russian State bank, amounting now to about $850,000,00. Ordinarily a visitor may travel from one end of the Russian empire to the other and not see enough gold coin to buy a pair of shoes. Paper currency is used universally. The cheque system, as it prevails in Great Britain and Canada, is practically unknown in Russia.

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

Getting Together

Agricultural and Commercial Interests of West Join Hands

The agricultural and commercial interests of the Canadian West have formally joined hands. At a meeting at which Canadian Credit Men, the Canadian Manufacturers' association, the board of trade, the Industrial Bureau, the terminal elevators, the Northwest Grain Dealers, the C.P.R., the C.N.R., G.T.P., Retail Merchants, Agricultural College, the Western Retail Lumbermen's association, Grain Exchange and the Winnipeg Wholesale Implement association were represented, it was decided to form a joint committee of 40 members, 20 from the commercial interests and 20 from the Canadian council of agriculture. The work of the committee will be to gather and diffuse information and discuss and eventually frame resolutions recommending lines of action to the separate organizations.

A quorum will consist of five members from the two bodies.

Ten men were appointed to evolve a plan for the central committee, outlining the work.

The agricultural men are R. C. Henders of Manitoba, R. McKenzie of Manitoba, James Maharg and J. B. Musselman of Saskatchewan, and J. A. Speakman of Alberta. Henry Detchon of the Credit Men is secretary pro tem.

Help For Asthma.—Neglect gives asthma a great advantage. The trouble once it has secured a foothold, fastens its grip on the bronchial passages tenaciously. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is daily curing cases of asthma of long standing. Years of suffering, however, might have been prevented had the remedy been used when the trouble was in its first stages. Do not neglect asthma, but use this preparation at once.

Floating Forts

Mr. A. H. Pollen, the naval expert, discussing the employment of monitors in recent bombardments of the Belgian coast, makes some remarkable revelations of progress in British naval architecture and hints at the utility of the "floating forts" as rendering possible the landing of forces for a grand turning movement against German armies in Belgium. "If you are content," he says, "to have a low speed, it is possible to so extend the sides of any ship as to make it mine and torpedo proof. It is a mere question of having two hulls—an interior, which constitutes the vessel proper, and an outer, against which underwater weapons are to expend themselves."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Former Mistress—I would like to give you a good recommendation, Eliza, but my conscience compels me to state that you never got the meals ready at the proper time. I wonder how I can put it in a nice sort of way?

Eliza—You might say that I got the meals the same as I got me pay.

"Well, Dinah, how are you and your new husband getting along?"

"Firs' rate, Miss Betty. I been 'greeably 'sprised in dat man."

"Does he treat you all right?"

"Yessum. He shure do, and I ain't had ter hit 'im but one time. I never seed er nigger learn as quick as he do."

Piles

That Dr. Chase's Ointment actually cures even the worst cases of itching, bleeding and protruding piles we know for a certainty, because of experience with thousands of cases.

To prove this to you we shall send you a sample box free, if you enclose a two-cent stamp to pay postage, and mention this paper.

Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

THE U. S. VITALLY INTERESTED IN THE SUCCESS OF THE ALLIES

GERMANY THREATENS EXISTENCE OF DEMOCRACY

Gifford Pinchot says that the Allies are Fighting to Uphold the Highest American Ideals, and the U. S. Should Hamper Them as Little as Possible in the Conduct of the War

Gifford Pinchot, in an address at the Aldine Club, New York, answered his own question: "Both in our own interest and to satisfy our sense of justice, what do we in the United States most desire as the outcome of the war?" by saying:

"Victory for the allies, of course."

Mr. Pinchot discussed the disturbance of foreign trade and the inconveniences to certain classes of American business men, and this led up to his query as to the wise position for the United States to take in the matter. Answering the question: "Why?" Mr. Pinchot said:

"First of all, because this is really our war; that is to say, the principles for which it is being fought are principles for which the United States stands, and which we are interested in having prevail in the world at large. It is to our interest as a people not to have treaties regarded as scraps of paper; not to have decency and humanity disregarded in methods of warfare; not to have militarism in the ascendant and democracy crushed. We want the small nations to be respected. It is of vital consequences to us that civilization as we know it shall be protected and preserved against the German theory that nothing is sacred against the self-interest of the strong.

"If the allies win, there is no trouble in sight for the United States. We in America may then proceed, undisturbed from without to work out our own problems in our own way. If the allies win, democracy in Europe will be preserved against the encroachments of military autocracy, and the prospect for lasting peace will be at least reasonably good. But if Germany wins, the very existence of democracy in Europe will be in danger, and if democracy goes under on that continent it will not long survive on this one.

"If Germany wins, world-wide peace will become a dream, and we shall find ourselves compelled to use all our power and all our resources to get ready for what will then be the inevitable armed conflict with Germany, a conflict which the German military rulers already are known to regard as a necessary part of their program of world control.

"We are today a peaceable and peace loving nation. Nothing is more certain than that, if Germany wins, we shall be forced to transfer our first and best attention from self-improvement to self-defense, and to arm on a scale that not even the most ardent advocate of preparedness now regards as possible. In the face of a victorious Germany, determined upon world power, we can hope to preserve our national self-governing existence only by force of arms. The victory of Germany would transform the United States also into an armed camp.

"If, then, it is enormously to our interest as a nation to have the allies win, let us hamper them as little as we reasonably can in their conduct of the war.

"We must never forget that the allies are paying in blood and treasure a price beyond anything we could have imagined before the war began, and paying it to maintain the principles to which the government is dedicated. The allies are protecting us, with the rest of the neutral world, from the necessity of either to arm to the teeth and fight or to yield to the control of a military autocracy whose only law is its own advantage. The least we can do is not to attempt to tie their hands."

Shelter for Implements

"Seasonable Hints" For the Farmers During Winter

"The real test of the farmer is, perhaps, in his ability to make the most profitable use of the various products of his farm and his foresight in getting ready in every way practicable between harvest and seed time for the productive operations of the next season." Thus states Mr. J. H. Grisdale, director, Dominion Experimental Farms, in presenting Seasonable Hints, No. 3, for November, December, January and February, to the farming public of Canada. A careful perusal of its sixteen pages will amply reward the stockman, the agriculturist, the horticulturist, the poultryman, the tobacco grower, and those especially interested in bees. A feature of this third issue is the advice under the caption "Shelter the Implements." The enormity of the vast sum of money spent annually on farm machinery is impossible of realization. To equip an average farm with machinery costs about $1,000, which under ordinary conditions of treatment will not do good work for more than five years. To counteract this waste, for unsheltered implements means waste, shelters should be built. A working plan of a shed 25 by 47 feet outside measurements is given, with directions necessary for its construction. A careful study of this plan, which, as stated, is capable of many modifications, will be helpful to those intending to build. To those, therefore, who would have a compendium of information, which outlines many necessary fall and winter duties pertaining to agriculture in all its phases, Seasonable Hints, No. 3, is available at the department of agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.

"Good-Bye, Little Cabin"

Relic Hunters Tear up Cabin of the Poet R. W. Service

Word has come to hand that while Robert W. Service has been playing handball with death by throwing bombs in Flanders, tourists visiting Dawson have practically torn his cabin to pieces and cut up the logs for souvenirs. The moose head that hung over his door has shared a similar fate.

All of this is very exasperating to many northerners, who have a high regard for "Bob" Service, not because he has won fame in the literary world, but because of his many manly attributes. Northerners also have a sentimental regard for Service's cabin.

The northern people love this cabin as they love "Bob" Service. Service is a quiet, diffident man—yet one who always did his share and more of the work on the trail. He never was too tired to do the thousand chores around a camp in winter.

When he made the long march from Edmonton to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and thence across the dread Rat Portage at Fort Yukon, a journey that occupied a year and a half in the wilderness, Service bore more than his share of the hardship and agony of the journey.

Inside of the cabin are a number of inscriptions and mottoes written by Service when he was struggling for recognition which later came to him. The raspberry bushes and flowers which Service planted are still in the yard.

Empire Bettered by War

The die was cast a year ago. Neither the nation nor the empire regrets it, as Sir Robert Borden declared in words of eloquence and significance. As a new year of war opens we can already see on the horizon unmistakable signs of approaching deliverance from a carefully organized conspiracy against civilization and all it represents for the human family. We also realize, in the words of the Canadian prime minister, that the empire is better worth living for and better worth dying for than it was a year ago.—London Daily Teelgraph.

Mobilize Resources

Commission Gathering Data on Agricultural and Industrial Questions

The economic and development commission recently appointed is rapidly getting under way with its programme. Leading organizations interested in agriculture, stock raising, fruit growing, marketing, transportation, immigration and other matters affecting the progress of Canada, are forwarding to the office of the commission at Ottawa statements expressing their views as to what they believe to be the greatest needs for the future. With the assistance of this information, the commission will be guided in its investigations.

In order that questions requiring the consideration of technical experts may be dealt with properly, special committees of inquiry are being appointed. It is the aim of the commission to proceed as rapidly as possible towards assisting in the mobilization of the agricultural and industrial resources, so that Canada at the close of the present conflict, may be in the best possible position to meet conditions.

Social Committee

Arrange Programmes For Social Events of the Community

Social life needs guidance. To this end it is suggested that each community arrange for a social committee, chosen from among the young people of the community whose duty it shall be to arrange a programme for the social events of the community throughout the coming winter. This committee should arrange the time, the place, and the events of each occasion. To avoid interference with other community events, this committee should confer with representatives from the educational, the religious, the Grange, and the other social organizations of the community, all of which should have representation on the main committee. If possible, the programme should be printed for general distribution. Additional events may then be held at other times than those scheduled in the general community programme of social occasions.—Rural Educator.

France After War Grafters

People Who Profit Unduly From Needs of the Nation Are Punished

A vigorous campaign undertaken by the French government to punish persons who have profited unduly from the needs of the nation is well under way. A Supply Corps officer named Parent and his soldier clerk have been sentenced by a court martial to five years in prison and fines of 1,500 francs ($300) for accepting commissions from contractors on purchases of supplies amounting to more than 6,000,000 francs ($1,200,000).

"Jean Busseret, a tent manufacturer, who obtained orders for 1,500,000 francs ($300,000) worth of goods by the payment of commissions, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment and a heavy fine. Three other business men convicted on similar charges have been sentenced to prison.

69 B.C. Surveyors Have Joined Colors

That 69 British Columbia surveyors have joined the colors is an interesting announcement made by Mr. G. H. Dawson, the surveyor-general. Of these four have fallen in action, four have been wounded, two are prisoners in Germany and fifty-nine either are serving at the front, waiting instructions at Shorncliffe to proceed to the continent, or training in British Columbia. Victoria's total contribution is twenty-one. Two of these have given their lives for their country—namely, Captain J. H. McGregor and Lieut. E. K. Colbourne, and two are prisoners, Lieut. R. D. Gillespie and Pte. J. M. Milligan.

Temporal Powers Of the Papacy

This is German Bait to Ensure Sympathy of the Roman Catholics

The restoration of the temporal power of the papacy is the latest bait offered by the Germans to enlist sympathy of the Roman Catholic cause. According to a Swiss correspondent of the Standard, Prince von Buelow's visit to Switzerland was connected with a scheme for the restoration of papal sovereignty after the war. This would serve both as revenge upon Italy for her so-called perfidy to her former allies of the Triple Alliance, and would conciliate Roman Catholics throughout the world.

Although the kaiser and his advisers are Lutherans, the German press is running a campaign, inspired by the Wilhelmstrasse to support this proposal. Thus the Allegemeine Rundschau, of Munich, urges that the pope's supreme authority and divine mission make it necessary that he should enjoy absolute freedom and sovereign independence.

The threat is made that if Italy should prove reasonable, Germany will abandon the idea of making Rome the capital of a reconstructed papal state, but if met by refusal, Germany would inflict the supreme humiliation upon her of establishing the seat of the pope as a sovereign in the capital of the Italian nation.

Coal Output is Affected

Recruiting Among Canadian Miners Impairing Supply of Fuel

That the recruiting among the coal miners of Nova Scotia is seriously impairing the coal output of the mines and may have a serious effect also upon the manufacture of munitions, is the claim of F. W. Gray of the Dominion Coal Co., which has been brought to the attention of the authorities.

Mr. Gray claims that up to June last 1,770 men had been recruited from the miners of Nova Scotia, or about 14 per cent. of the men employed in the mines. By this time he estimates the proportion at 20 per cent. The Dominion Coal Co. alone, he says, provided 1,500 men for the colors, or 14 per cent. of its total employees. The result, he declares, has been a decrease of 17 per cent. in the coal output.

With regard to the campaign of the militia department to secure miners and sappers in Nova Scotia for overseas service, Mr. Gray claims that these can be secured from the 40th, 85th, 64th and other regiments recruited in the province, which regiments, he says, contain a good proportion of men from the mines.

The scarcity of coal due to the decrease in the employees, he claims, must have a serious effect on the munition output. "It is simply a choice between men and munitions," he declares.

The One Complete Success

The British navy is the one instrument, on either side of conflict, which has performed its work with complete and unchallengeable success. It has broken, as by a sudden hammer-blow, the whole of Germany that lived upon and trafficked in deep waters. It has rendered the German high sea fleet as innocuous in its hiding place as if it had never existed—as if the three hundred million pounds spent in its construction had been thrown carelessly into the German Ocean. And slowly but surely, without ostentation or boasting, like the slaying of a man in the darkness by an unseen hand, it has laid its grip on the throat of Germany, never henceforth to be relaxed until the end comes. The victim may struggle, lash out with hands and feet, writhe in agony, and in its struggles damage all surrounding things; but despite the struggles the grip will remain secure, the pressure continued and intensified. And it is all dependent on some tiny aggregate of ships and men "somewhere in the British Isles."—The Nation, London.

Announcement that radium is being produced by the United States government at one-third its former cost was made by Secretary of the Interior Lane. The Bureau of Mines according to the secretary's statement, has produced five grams at a cost of $37,000 per gram, in comparison with a selling price of $120,000 to $160,000 per gram, which has prevailed for the past few years.

Thrilling Adventures Of English Woman

Her Escape From Belgium Was Effected by Disguise

Mrs. Malcolm Carter, an English woman of Belgian birth, who arrived in New York recently, told her friends the story of how she escaped from Belgium by disguising herself in the costume of a Flemish peasant and creeping under the barbed wires on the Dutch frontier. Mrs. Carter came to seek aid for Belgian soldiers who have been blinded or permanently disabled.

She went from London to Belgium to visit her father, and says that her passport was taken away and torn up on the orders of General Von Bissing, the military commander. She was suspected of being a spy, but after two months obtained a new pass from another German commander, but that also was confiscated.

Realizing that her only means of escape was by subterfuge, she went to the home of a friend in Antwerp and emerged from the house in disguise. She was carried in the cart of a Belgian cheesemonger part of the way to the Dutch border and smugglers guided her the remainder of the way.

"There were times," said Mrs. Carter, "when we were crawling on the ground, and it was eleven hours before we reached the barbed wire that marks the border. Then I was literally poked and rolled through the lines of twisted wire to safety."

Value of Wireless

Is Proving a Great Life-Saver in Connection with Accidents at Sea

During the fiscal year of 1915 the inspectors of the radio bureau at Washington reported 26 cases of vessels leaving United States ports which met with accident or disaster requiring the use of wireless to summon assistance. Four of these calls were due to fire, twelve to running ashore, stranding or getting into an ice jam, three to breakage of machinery, four to collisions, one to shifting cargo, one to vessel being storm-battered and waterlogged, and one to being torpedoed.

Except in the case of the Lusitania, which was torpedoed, the assistance rendered resulted in but two lives being lost. Since the closing of the fiscal year the following marine disasters have occurred in which the use of wireless helped to save a number of lives:

On September 15, the Fabre liner Santa Anna, bound from New York to Naples with 1,700, caught fire in mid-ocean, and all the passengers and crew were saved. The S.O.S. call brought the Italian steamer Ancona to her aid, 600 passengers were safely transferred, and the burning vessel was escorted to the Azores.

Six days later the Greek liner Athinai, bound from New York to Piraeus and Saloniki, caught fire 650 miles east of Sandy Hook, with 470 passengers and crew on board, and had to be abandoned. The Anchor liner Tuscania responded to the S.O.S. call and took off 341 passengers in lifeboats, and the remainder were brought to New York on the freighter Roumanian Prince.

The inspectors of the radio bureau stated that the report of the Athinai showed conclusively that many persons might have been lost and the cause of the loss of the steamer never known if the vessel had not been equipped with wireless apparatus.—New York Times.

British Women Busy

Since the war began to drain Britain of men so heavily the number of women workers has increased. There are now 50,000 women clerks employed in London, against 35,000 in 1912. The increase in other cities is in proportion.

Before the war began there were 1,000,000 more women than men in Britain.

A motorist, who was touring in Ireland one day met a native who was driving a donkey and cart. Thinking he would like to have a little fun at the Irishman's expense, he began:

"What is the difference, Pat, between your turnout and mine?"

"Oh, not a great dale," promptly replied Pat. "Shure, the donkey's in the shafts in the wan, and on the seat in the other."

Photo by American Press Association.

Tree Above French Trench Shattered by German Shell.

MAKING FARM WORK INTERESTING BY MEDIUM OF JUNIOR FAIRS

CHECKING DEPOPULATION OF RURAL DISTRICTS

One of the Best Ways to Further the Progressive Agriculture Movements is to Interest the Boys and Girls in the Work Through Holding Annual Fall Competitions

The Junior Fall Fair as it is being carried on in Saskatchewan, was first inaugurated by the district representative in Ontario and the county agent of the United States.

In Ontario the Junior Fall Fair is known as the Rural School Fair. In the United States it has taken the form of societies, such as "The Corn Club Boys," "The Canning Girls," the "Baby Beef Boys," etc.

In Saskatchewan the department of agriculture and the department of education co-operate in this work. The object aimed at in holding these fairs is two-fold. In the first place the children are given the educational line embodied in the work. And, secondly, the Junior Fall Fair has proven one of the best ways of linking the farming public and the department together that they may become acquainted and thus further the interests of progressive agriculture.

The following is a brief outline of the work:

During the spring months the agricultural secretary visits the teacher and children for the work in connection with the fair.

The general details are as follows: The boys and girls of each school nominate three of their number to act as directors on the Junior Fall Fair board. After the nominations have been concluded a meeting is held at some central point for the purpose of electing a president and secretary treasurer.

All the business and management in connection with the fair is arranged by the board of directors; that is, when the material supplied by the department is given out in the spring a complete list is kept of the pupils receiving the same, thus when the Junior Fall Fair takes palce all products are automatically entered. It is the duty of the president of the School Fair board to sign all cheques and have general supervision over all matters pertaining to the fair.

The secretary-treasurer is a busy person and should be one in a position which would allow his or her visiting, with the agricultural secretary the plots grown by the children during the summer. This makes it possible for the secretary-treasurer to report to the board of directors, who, in co-operation with the school teachers and agricultural secretary, prepare the premium list.

This co-operation of the board of directors, school teachers and agricultural secretary creates a greater interest among the boys and girls of our farms in agriculture; helps bring the life and interests of the school more closely in contact with the home-life of the pupil; encourages the boys and girls in a common and natural appreciation of the beautiful in nature, as well as giving them something definite to do and to have something which they can call their very own.

The school children carry on the work on plots at home. These plots are of a uniform size, generally 1-100 of an acre, which makes the work of comparison more simple. All seed grain, garden seeds and tubers are supplied by the department of agriculture. Eggs are also supplied for hatching purposes. Only pure strains are supplied thus making the children familiar with the better side of farming.

The agricultural secretary visits the plots of each boy and girl during the summer, scores them, and makes suggestions of a practical nature where the occasion warrants. This is the key to the lasting effects of the fall fair work.

The fair is held some time during the months of September and October, as suits the district in which it is to take place. The rules and regulations are the same as any agricultural society fair, and all prize money is paid by cheque, arrangements being made at the local banks re cashing of the same.

General benefits derived from school fair work:

1. Rural depopulation is checked. The children whose early impressions are lasting have not a craving for other lines of work when farming is made interesting and instructive through the junior fall fairs.

2. A community interest is created, thus bring people together socially, which means much towards elevation.

3. Children are interested in progressive agriculture. When children become interested it is much easier to interest the parents.

4. Rural education is put on a firmer footing. The boys and girls of today are the men and women of tomorrow.

5. Social advantages:

(a) The training received by the boys and girls in the fall fair work will help them to be of greater service to the community in which they live.

(b) Agriculture and other lines of education are placed on a firm, practical footing, recognizing the fact that the future of Saskatchewan depends to a great extent on how well both are carried on.

Prize money is contributed by the municipal councils, school trustee boards and individuals interested in the junior fall fair work.

An objection has been raised to giving cash prizes; but it is thoroughly understood that the children are not to compete for the monetary value of the prize, but for the educative value and incentive to grow or produce some article better than other pupils produce. All money should be paid by cheque and in this way the children are acquainted with banking.

The line elevator companies with headquarters in Winnipeg, who operate country elevators in Sasaktchewan, are donating a scholarship of $100 to be used in a course in agriculture or domestic science at the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, to the boy or girl in each municipality making the highest score in competitions. Competitions at the annual junior fall fair between the age of 14 and 18 years are eligible to compete for this scholarship.

Geography in Germany

Bavarian Children Are Taught Some Queer "Facts"

The school authorities in Bavaria have published notes on war geography for the children attending the public schools. The following information is given regarding Russia:

The Russian territory already occupied by the Germans is four times as extensive as the Kingdom of Bavaria, but is only one-seventy-fifth of the entire Russian empire. But the greater part of Russia is thinly populated, and the most populous districts are already in German possession, so that Russia can now show only six-sevenths of her former population.

At the beginning of the war, Russia had fifty million more inhabitants than Germany and Austro-Hungary combined; namely, 170 millions against 120 millions. After a year of warfare this position had been reversed: Russia now has only 145 millions, whereas the Central Monarchies rule over 156 millions.

The new territory occupied in east and west as an extensive as the entire Kingdom of Prussia.

Report on Ross Rifle

British and Canadian Arm Will be Discussed in Parliament

It is understood that all the facts in regard to the Ross rifle will be placed before parliament next session. There have been varying stories in respect to the Canadian arm, some of them favorable and some very unfavorable. It has also been reported upon by exeprts and discussed in the British house, when it was announced some months ago that a mysterious official: "This is how I am inada. This report has never seen the light of day on this side of the Atlantic. That the full facts may be known, it is expected that all papers will be brought down and that not only the working of the Ross rifle but the British arm as well will be dealt with.

"Enemy is Listening"

The French minister of war has sent to the military governors of Paris and Lyons and the generals commanding the military districts of France large placards reading:

"Keep silent: Be careful: The Enemy is Listening."

It is ordered that these placards be placed in railway trains and street cars and other public places.

Saskatchewan produced 10,000,000 bushels more wheat this year than did Kansas, the largest American producer. Let us own up like good sportsmen, and see if we cannot do better.—New York Wall Street Journal.

Brave Serbia

A Little Nation That is Pluckily Fighting Against Overwhelming Odds

May one be permitted, without laying himself open to a charge of unneutrality, to be sorry for Serbia?

Serbia, the football of war, the pretext for the world conflict that has wrought already wastes unparalleled in history. Serbia, the plucky little nation that whipped Austria, and is now stubbornly holding back the Austro-German army, but is menaced by the flank attacks of bigger Bulgaria. Serbia, whose women and children are fighting side by side with its men. Serbia, a tiny nation beleaguered by enemies all about, but still pluckily fighting, in the last extremity, for its life.

An Austrian archduke was murdered in Serbian Austria, as one of the products of an attempt to hold a people in oppression against her will. Austria chose to hold Serbia responsible, and sent an ultimatum that could not be complied with and that was not intended to be complied with. Though Serbia went unimaginably far in meeting this cruel demand, still Austria refused to be satisfied and touched the match to the train of powder leading to the mine that blew up Europe.

Doubtless thousands of peasants that have died were worth more to humanity than the archduke whose assassination was made the pretext for war.

Serbia has thirty-four thousand square miles, and is about half as large as North Dakota. Its population before the war was four million six hundred thousand—a little more than that of Minnesota and Wisconsin combined. Two-thirds of its boundary line fronts hostile territory. Almost one-third fronts the boundaries of "neutral" neighbors. Only tiny Montenegro is its friend.

A nation, small but brave, surrounded by hostile giants, is close to extinction, though its women and children are fighting side by side with its men.

Surely one may be permitted to feel sorry for Serbia. But whether permitted to or not, one does—one must.—Duluth Herald.

A Home Warning

They are saying in France that the Ancona victims are the result of the American failure to exact reparation for the Lusitania. That is a bitter reproach to rest upon the government of the United States. Its faults will be still greater, however, if it remains deaf to warnings regarding hostile acts within the country until smouldering fires burst into flames that might be hard to extinguish.—Buffalo Express.

You Know How You Want to Look---

We'll Help You Attain the Result

Every man who gives any attention to dressing well has his own ideas about how he should look. He knows the color, pattern and style he wants.

Let us tell you something---and please remember it---if you're a clever man and know clever clothes when you see them, and if you want them because they'll make you look like you want to look, then come and see **Style Craft models.** They're your kind.

Blue Serge Suits, 3 piece for $20.00 and $22.50
Grey Serge Suits, " " - - 20.00
Smart Tweed Suits - $12.00 to 22.00

Odd Pants

We have a very large stock of work and dress pants, bought before the advance in clothes.

Genuine Old English Whipcord - $3.60
Bedford Cords, three shades - - 2.95
All Wool Tweed Pants - - - 3.25

Start the New Year With a New Outfit and BE HAPPY

ELVES BROS.

VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

Homestead Regulations

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years affter earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388

FOR SALE

FOR SALE, CHEAP—One section raw land, about 9 miles from Vulcan, excellent mixed farming, all fenced, easy terms, Flood & Whicher, Vulcan, Alberta.

FOR SALE—Duroc Jersey Hogs. Boars ready for service. Also a few bred sows for sale. J. A. Gardner, Vulcan, Alberta. Dc8t4

HARNESS MAKING & REPAIRS
All kinds harness making and repairs neatly and promptly executed at reasonable prices. A. Roy 33-17-24 Vulcan
Phone R. 111

FOR SALE—One I. H. C. Gasolene engine, 15 h. p., and one Vessitt grinder, both in good condition. Terms and particulars on application
J. R. Wood Champion
Dec. 8 t4

LOST

ESTRAY.—On secteon 11-19-23, 2 miles east and 1½ miles north of Eastway Post Office at the ranch of R. N. Broderick:-1 two year old sorrel filly o Roadster type, branded on left thigh. Been running in the Buffalo Hills since early in the spring.
A. R. Bond, Eastway, Alberta.
Brandreader.

Wanted

TEACHER WANTED—Lady Teacher wanted for the Alston School District No. 1538 Holding 1st or 2nd Class certificate, duties to commence about January 10th 1916 Apply stating experience and salary required.
Wm. Bowie Sec-Treas.

TO RENT

CHAMBERS—In the Bank of Hamilton Block, suitable for professional men, or as rooms for bachelors. $8. steam heated, electric lighted. Apply Manager, Bank of Hamilton, Vulcan.

C. C. REBBE
Auctioneer
VULCAN, ALBERTA
Phone R 1104
For dates available see
C. B. SHIMP
VULCAN - - ALBERTA

Royal Cafe

Meals at all Hours
Ice Cream
Fruits, Soft Drinks, Candies, Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes
Jang Lin, Proprietor

The Churches

Rev. D. K. Allan, Pastor; Mr. H. F. Richardson, Supt. Sunday School; F. A. Elves Clerk of Session; H. W. Reeves, Clerk of Managers; Mr. R. W. Glover, Pianist.

Morning Service 11 a.m., Sunday School 2.30 p.m.; Evening Service 7.30 p.m. Services held in the Masonic Hall

Ladies Aid meets last Thursday of each month. Mrs. F. A. Elves, President; Mrs. W F. Jennejohn, Vice-President; Mrs.. D. K.Allan, Secretary; Mrs. A. M. Trail, Treasurer.

Lodge : Directory

VULCAN LODGE No. 74, A.F & A.M G. R. A. Regular meeting on the Tuesday on or before the full moon. Lodge of instruction two weeks before regular meeting. Visiting brothers welcome.

D. K. Allen, W. M.
D. C. Jones, Secretary.

I. O. O. F., SAMARITAN LODGE No. 91, VULCAN, ALBERTA.
Lodge meets every Wednesday, at 8.00 p. m. Visiting brothers welcome.

Wm. Richie, N. G.
G. M. Whicher, Sec'y

FOR SALE-A number of milk cows for sale, some fresh now and others fresh shortly. Also Duroc Jersey pigs for sale.
J. A. Rushfeldt,
Vulcan, Alberta. D.15, t.6.

A. R. BOND
BRAND READER
Eastway.
Owner of horses branded [illegible] on Left Shoulder

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has forwarded to the honarary treasurer a second donation of $2,500 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

The Vulcan Advocate

CHARLES CLARK - Proprietor
R. W. GLOVER - Managing Editor

Published every Wednesday in the Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District

SUBSCRIPTION: $1.50 per year; Foreign Countries $2.00. Exchange must be added to cheques.

Compulsory Service in Britain.

After months of controversy on the subject it appears probable that Great Britain will adopt compulsory service in order to keep the armies at a figure necessary to ensure victory.

This move may appear to be regrettable from many points, in fact it is regrettable that it had to be at all. The whole spirit of the British army is changed thereby, and what should have been a voluntary army of men offering themselves for service because they believe the cause of the Empire a just one now in a certain sense reaches the level of the ranks of the enemy, and the business of the army becomes one of pressing men into the ranks of free men.

But regrettable as it may be, there seems to be little doubt that the necessities of the case warrant the new move, and therefore the risk of resorting to the principle of the enemy must be accepted in order to beat him. If we cannot win the war on our established principles of how an army should be got together, then the only course is to adopt other methods, and though they may hurt the pride of a great many, we must bear in mind that no sacrifice is too great to win this war.

But one thing is hoped for and that is a statement from the premier that it is compulsion for the duration of the war only. Whatever Great Britain may resort to in this way should be only as an expedient and not as an everlasting thing We are engaged in fighting against the very principles of compulsion; the making of every citizen a soldier, and we should lose much of what we are fighting for it should stick after the war.

The Increase in Munitions

If one reads the latest report of the British and French progress in the making of munitions as it should be read, it is not improbable that a general offensive in the west will commence as soon as the weather will permit of it There are plenty of munitions, but the weather is bad, many letters from the front stating that the trenches are in a bad condition.

In the latest report regarding the making of munitions it is stated that of every three shells made, two have gone into reserve in anticipation of the next general assault by the French and British. Taking this in conjunction with statements of recent artillery action at the front, which has been practically all the action of late, the Allies are in a much better position than their enemies, for far more artillery action has taken place from the Allies than from the Germans, and they have rained far more shells, into the German positions than the Germans have sent over to them.

These facts, slight in themselves, perhaps, are nevertheless an indication that the munitions end of the war has received all the attention which Lloyd George said it would receive. We are in a far better position than we were six or twelve months ago, and our superiority in men and munitions will no doubt make itself felt as soon as the weather conditions are propitious.

The Electric Light Question

At the next meeting of the council it is more than probable that the question of an electric plant, either owned by the town or in the hands of private individuals, will be brought up for consideration.

We understand that the villige has been approached on the matter during the past few weeks and although nothing definite has been done one way or the other, this seems to be the time to consider the matter seriously. The proprietor of the present plant is quite willing to allow another plant to supply the town with lights, his own plant being inadequate to supply the necessities of business places and residences No additions can be made to the present system, it is overloaded now, so the next thing to do is to look about for some other means of town lighting.

The council will no doubt recognise the necessity of having some decent lighting system, as there are at present many residents who would adopt the electric light if it could be had, and many of the houses newly built are already wired, and it is to be hoped that the council will take hold of the matter and do the best they can in getting some system to take the place of the present one.

The Kaiser's Reported Death

Happily the report in recent papers to the effect that the Kaiser had shuffled off this mortal coil was untrue. The word 'happily' is used advisedly as it is generally admitted that for the Emperor who set fire to Europe to make so quiet an exit from the stage is, in the vernacular, too much of a 'let off', and it is hoped that he may live long enough to enjoy the just disappointment and retribution that is his by right of conquest

Already his worthy son, the gentleman who was more distinguished by his abilities for looting rather than for good leadership, has been reported dead more than once, but he has always come to the surface again. This is as it should be. It would be too bad if these two examples of military passion were allowed to leave the scene of events before the final curtain.

Austria Climbs Down.

After much haggling on the part of the Austrian Government with the United States regarding of the Italian steamer Ancona by a submarine flying the Austrian flag, the Austrian Government has decided to climb down and accede to the United States the majority of her demands. Reparation will be made for the loss of American lives, the United States to supply details of same where possible, and the commander of the submarine is to be punished for anything he did which was not in accordance with the principles of modern warfare.

The defeat of Austria in this another is another feather in the cap of the United States, and particularily after the braggart manner in which the Austrian Governmens attempted to explain the matter away at the first. The tactics she adopted were very much in accord with those adopted by her great Ally under similar conditions when the United States demanded that the humanitarianism of the case should stand first, and her final climbing down is a direct confession of the inadequacy of the submarine policy these two nations have tried to force into the rules of war.

When German failed to make her submarine policy go she naturally shifted the responsibility of carrying such warfare on to Austria who, everybody beneves, acted simply in accordance with instructions from Berlin. However, the prompt and humane action of the United States in the matter ought to set at rest any further misgivings these two nations have as to the advisability of piratical practices.

School of Agriculture

The department of Agriculture has made arrangements for holding a school of agriculture at Vulcan from January 20th to 22nd, particulars of which will be found in another column.

This is one of the branches through which the department is endeavouring to better farming and farming conditions throughout the province. Last year we had the Mixed Farming train down here and the wholehearted support which was given to it by the farmers throughout the Vulcan district is doubtless one of the reasons why the department is having the school here.

One of the speakers will be the Hon. Duncan Marshall and there will be others who will speak on specialized subjects. The Womens Institute will also be represented.

This school of agriculture is deserving of the support of the entire community, and there will no doubt be a large turnout to hear what the speakers have say and to witness the judging.

Our Patriotic Duty

A second appeal from the Govenor-General of Canada has been made on be half of the Patriotic Fund; money is still wanted to carry on the work of assisting the dependents of the men who have gone to the war.

It is estimated that there are at least 25,000 families, or somewhere about 80.000 dependents to whom the fund is supplied, and although the Fund has been well supported up to the present there is still the fact that the war is on and more money is needed.

The work of the Patriotic Fund is one which no one in the Dominion can afford to shirk, and everybody ought to help it to the fullest extent possible. It is the duty of the man who stays at home to see to it that the families of those who are doing the fighting are not left in circumstances to which they are not accustomed. The man at the front who is braving the hardships of war and the rigours of a second winter is making a sacrifice of which we stay-at homes in our comfort and seclusion know nothing whatever He is protecting our homes from the menace of German rule and ideas, and we are enjoying what he is fighting for.

How then is it possible for us to under-rate what he is doing? Ought we not to have a greater conception of it than we really have? Flowery language about the man in the trench and the Empire won't win the war; it is the man who is fighting for us who is going to maintain our liberty. Very well, then, while he is away doing this it is our solemn obligation to see that those he has left behind are not forgotten, and we should see to it to the best of our ability.

Kirkaldy Restaurant

Meals at all Hours.
Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, Cigars, Cigarettes
Soft Drinks, Fruits, Candies
FRANK LOO, Prop.

For Information Regarding Vulcan and District
Write the
Secretary of the Board of Trade
VULCAN, ALBERTA

Shoe Repairing

Every description of repair work neatly and promptly executed. Shop opposite the Depot.
W. F. BRADIN
Vulcan - - - Alberta

Queen Cafe

Meals at all Hours
Ice Cream
Confectionery and Candies
Cigars, Tobacco, Soft Drinks.
VULCAN - - Alberta

R. W. Glover

Agent for Mason & Risch Pianos
VULCAN - ALBERTA

M. H. KAHLER

Watchmaker and Jeweler
OPTICIAN
Eyes Tested Free
VULCAN - ALBERTA

THE VULCAN BAKERY

BEST BREAD DAILY
Catering
F. SMART - - Vulcan

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STANLEY D. SKENE, B. A.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
Money to Loan
Bank of Hamilton Chambers
VULCAN - - ALBERTA

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Solicitor and Notary Public
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DR. G. M. CARSON, M.B.
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Physician and Surgeon
VULCAN - - ALBERTA
Phone 44

DENTISTRY

Dr. C. H. NELSON
Dentist
VULCAN - - ALBERTA

JACK THOMPSON

AUCTIONEER
MAKE YOUR DATES WITH
FLOOD & WHICHER
Real Estate Agents
VULCAN - - ALBERTA

FRASER TAKES A BACK SEAT TO T. R. Hays, the SCSK

The Fraser Furniture Co. Forced to the Wall

Amazed, astonished and bewildered was the financial world when the well known Fraser Furniture Co., operating in Vancouver, were forced to close their doors. Unsettled business conditions, due to the present war, brought this firm to financial

Watch us cut and slash prices now on every stick of Furniture

Leather Upholstered Rockers and Chairs

Reg. 9.50 Rockers $ 5.95
" 12.50 " 7.25
" 26.00 " 13.50

Reg. 19.00 Charir or Rockers for $ 9.95
Reg. 38.00 Rockers 19.95

RUIN

It's now or never---It's up to you---Come! We'll swap at sight

Any 20.00 Rug in the house - - - $11.25
Size 6 ft. by 9 ft. Seamless Rugs, all new patterns, regular value 11.50 for - - $6.95
Any 25.00 Rug in the house for - - $13.95

WITH THE MIGHTY HAND OF CASH

I Made This Merchandise Stroke---It's a Colossal Commercial Achievement

The Greatest Purchase in the History of Mercantile Business

The Fraser Furniture Co. was a pioneer business concern. It always enjoyed the patronage of the masses. The stock consists of only the highest grades of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Beds, Bedding, etc; qualities such as are usually carried by the best stores. I have secured the stock in its entirety for spot cash at 47 1-2 cents on the dollar and now I offer it to the people of this vicinity at prices that are truly startling, which will further demonstrate the wonderful power of spot cash. The entire stock will be thrown to your mercy without reserve. It's to your interest to be on hand when the doors open at 9 a. m. Saturday morning and get your share of the bargains offered in this the Mightiest Bankrupt Stock Sale of the Twentieth Century.

47 1-2 c On The DOLLAR

ON SALE SATURDAY, JANUARY 8th AT 9 A. M.

Facts Not Fancies

3-Piece Parlor Sets

3-Piece Mahogany Parlor Set, upholstered in genuine leather, fully guaranteed, reg. 69.00 for 43.25
Regular 80.00 set for - 45.00
" 90.00 " - - 51.50
Extra Fine Circassin Walnut Set, upholstered in either genuine Spanish leather or French tapestry, regular 175.00 for the set, for - 79.00

It is impossible to mention everything; come and look around

Most Wonderful Furniture and Carpet Values Ever Quoted in Vulcan

Genuine 2-in Post Brass Bed
Steel spring, good mattress, solid oak dresser and chiffonier to match reg. 83.00, price for set - 48.60

Genuine Turkish Leather
Rocker, with guaranteed Seng spring, reg. 55.00 for 27.75

SATURDAY we mean to clean out every Dressing Table in the house, all finishes at **Half Price**

8-Piece Dining Room Suite--
Consisting of quartered oak buffet, six quarter oak diners with leather seat, and six foot pedestal extension table, reg. 78.00 for - 49.95

4-Piece Fumed Oak Living
Room Suite, consisting of arm chair, rocker, side chair and library table, reg. 48.00 far - - 23.75

COME SATURDAY and convince yourself of the great values we are offering.

A Volcanic Eruption in Furniture Prices

Sets of Diners

Fine Quartered Oak, fumed or polished, regular 29.50 set for - 16.90
Massive Set of Diners, reg. 35.00 22.25
Massive Colonial Set, reg. 45.00 26.25

Buffets

Fumed Oak Buffet, reg. 26.00 for 14.75
Full Colonial Buffett in either fumed or polished oak, reg. 35.00 21.00
Fumed Oak Buffet, reg. 55.00 33.00
Regular 65.00 Buffet for - - 38.00

Women Queens are Dotty over our SHOES, reg. 4.00 values
$1.95
Regular 5.50 values
$2.95

Pipe the Prices in this Advt. HAYS teaches your $ $ to have more CENTS

Here's Another, regular 2.25 Sweaters for
95c

Think! Men's Reg. 1.25 Overalls, Union Made
75c

Flannelette, reg. 17 1-2c
8c

GROCERY SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY

No Let Up to the Bargains for Week-End Shoppers

Fancy Biscuits, per lb. 20c
Red Cross Pickles, per gal. 85c
Wagner No. 1 Apples, box 1.90
Beans, per can - - 10c
Corn, per can - - - 10c
Peas, per can - - 10c
Tomatoes, 3 lb. cans, 8 for 1.00
Jap Oranges, per box - 60c

Rolled Oats, 8 lb. sack 33c
" " 20 " " - 67c
B. C. Sugar, 20 lb. sack 1.65
Serloin and T Bone Steak 17c
Round Steak - 16c
Prime Roast - - - 14c
Boiling Cuts - - 8c
Sausage, 2 lbs. - - 25c

T. R. HAYS

VULCAN - - ALBERTA

Ladies' regular $2.50 HOUSE DRESSES
90c

Menis regular $1.50 Storm Rubbers
70c

Hays Never Has, Nor Never Will be Undersold

Canvas Gloves, per pair - 5c
25c Fleece Gauntlets, per pair 19c
1.50 Heavy Wool Underwear 95c
Men's Heavy Wool Sox - 20c
Buy Furs worth up to 12.00 for 2.95
Men's 75c Gauntlets and Mits 39c
Men's 2.00 Gloves and Mittens 1.15
Men's 1.50 Gloves and Mittens 75c
Children's 2.00 and 2.50 Sweater Coats - - - 95c
Men's 50c, 75c and 1.00 Caps 25c
Men's 3.00 aud 4.00 Hats - 50c
Men's Fleece Underweas - 45c
Women's 10.00 Corduroy Skirts 4.45
Women's 7.50 Serge Dress Skirts 3.95
Furs, Muffs, Stoles and Collars at 50c on the Dollar.

Grain for Internal Elevators in The West

Winnipeg, Dec. 31.—The following announcement has been sent out by the C. P. R. to all agents in the west:

"Owing to limited storage space at Fort William and Port Arthur, and to the fact that there is storage available in the Canadian government elevators at Calgary, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw, it is necessary to restrict loading to lake front elevators. To relieve the situation the board of grain commissioners have given authorization to the following arrangements:

"The allotment of cars for loading to Fort William, which is assigned to each division, to remain as at present. In addition to this cars will be furnished on request for the loading of grain to government elevators at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Calgary, also for loading grain consigned to local points, Kenora and west. When such cars are available they will be supplied to applicants according to the order in time in which such order appears in order book, providing applicant is willing to consign to car points mentioned above, according to applications in car order book. Should first applicant decline to load to destinations designated above, the car is to be given to the next in order, the first applicant, however, retaining his rights to the first car available for Fort William loading.

"Shippers to Canadian government elevators at Saskatoon, Calgary and Moose Jaw should be advised that stop-off arrangement applies at these elevators on all grain stored therein, when such elevators are in the direct line of transit between shipping points and final destination; that the government rate for elevation is one-half cent per bushel, and the railroad charge for stopping over is one-quarter of one cent per bushel, when re-shipped to points east of Port Arthur, and that grain stored may be re-shipped at the balance of through rate to destination, provided such re-shipment takes place within a period of six months.

"The distribution of cars for the loading of grain for interior points as mentioned above will have to be given close attention and an even distribution will have to be made as far as possible. Loading to the Moose Jaw terminal elevator will have to be restricted to 100 cars per day, and the loading to terminal elevators at Calgary and Saskatoon will have to be restricted to 75 cars per day for each point."

'Nasty Business'

A signaller in the East African Mounted Rifles, a corps raised in Nairobi consisting for the most part of young settlers and coffee planters, sends a very interesting account of the fighting in East Africa, extracts from which are given in the "Times":—

War as waged out here is not the hell that war in the European area is; but it is nasty, cold-blooded business when you shoot at a man on the plain just as you shoot at a buck, and exult when you kill him, mainly because it was a good shot. Those King's African Rifles men are wonderful. They marched 20 miles, climbed a precipice, fought a battle that included a bayonet charge, and marched back, some of them wounded; and this on a water-bottle—no food. They are always cheerful, do not know what fear is, and no wound can depress them. I myself saw a man shot through the leg limp down the hill to his horse, feed it, and see to the girths before he thought of looking at his wound. They fought like demons, but the place is a natural fortress—I know because I have been there before—and the Germans had dug themselves in.

Did I ever tell you of a K. A. R. man who was in retirement somewhere down the line? He got fed up with it, and went back towards the enemy, returning later with a Maxim on his shoulder, and apologised for not bringing the tripod, as it was too heavy! I do not vouch for this, but it is the sort of thing they do.

I am at main camp now, but that is not free from excitement. One of our men on the bait patrol had a nasty experience a little while ago. The patrol is called a "bait" because it consists of a small number of men sent round the camp before dawn to see if the enemy are going to attack.

Well, this patrol ran into two lions and a lioness with cubs, and she charged the last man. Luckily his mule froze stiff with terror, and the lioness stopped. The man jumped off and stood ready to fire, but the patrol had the strictest orders not to fire at any game—all patrols have—so he could only do so as a last extremity. The lioness circled round him, and charged three times, but pulled up short every time because nothing moved. She took to shaking her head and grouching, but finally drew off, and followed the patrol till broad daylight. Of course it is quite unusual for a lion or lioness to charge like that without provocation, but that is no consolation when you are the exception, and that man has "some" nerve.

Urgently Needed For Belgians

The setting in of the more severe winter weather has been marked by a noticable increase in numbers in the bread lines of the Belgian Relief Commission, and the quarters where the bread is dispensed are daily becoming the stage on which more and more pitiful scenes are enacted. And the most lamentable part of it all is that as the demands on the relief commission increase the supply decreases, until starvation is imminent unless more food products, particularly wheat, are received from the Canadian sources, which gave so generously earlier in the stages of the war.

Several months ago five ships from Montreal, Que., and Halifax, N. S., laden with clothing, wheat, flour and potatoes, were moored and unloaded in the ports of Holland, and their cargoes quickly shipped to Brussels and other cities where needed. Over $2,000,000 of goods were recieved through the offices of the Belgian Relief Fund of Montreal and its branches all over the Dominion of Canada, but since that time these supplies have become exhausted and the committee here is seeking more to keep the population from starvation.

The old prison, where the daily supply of bread and soup is distributed, in the midst of the poorer section of the city, forms a fitting background to the staging of a nation's destitution. Its grey and dingy walls rear themselves as a setting for the thinly clad, weeping mothers, and the children shrinking from the surroundings and the things that they feel intuitively, but cannot comprehend.

Scarcely a day goes by that the committee workers do not listen to the tale of bereavement of some one of these "Spartan mothers". Grief everywhere, and to it starvation is rapidly being added, unless the British Empire, whose battles the husbands and fathers and brothers of these same women fought in the early days of the war, come more effectively to their aid.

Belgium is looking to Canada as the big producing Dominion of the Empire for her wheat—wheat to grind into flour to make the bread that is fast becoming the only sustenance of millions of women and children in Belgium. Without the wheat they cannot live, and they know that Canada will not let them die

Organize Special Battalions

Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian minister of militia, stated today that no great difficulty was anticipated in raising Canada's quota of men for overseas service to 500,000.

The minister of militia has decided to authorize the raising of a number of special regiments. These will include one or more Indian battalions, and a naturalized Japanese-Canadian battalion

The minister of militia is looking for the best officers available to organize the new battalions necessary for the new authorization of 500,000 men.

"We want strong men with business and professional training to perfect their military training," said Gen. Hughes today. "As in the case of Clive and Nicholson and other famous soldiers, the best soldiers are barristers, contractors, engineers and prominent business men with military training. They far surpass the the professional soldier. We want applications from such men."

It has been decided further to establish schools for sergeants and field officers.

Ont. Gives $13,000,000.

The Hon. I. B. Lucas, attorney-general of Ontario, at a banquet of the Kingston Commercial Travellers Association recently, said contributions from Ontario to patriotic purposes amounted to $13,000,000, made up as follows: Canadian patriotic fund, $2,350,000; Red Cross, $2,994,000; Ontario government contributions, $1,778,000; to the British Red Cross fund, $1,595,000; machine gun contribution, $500,000; from municipal councils, $1,200,000; Belgian relief fund, $362,000; Toronto University hospital, $135,000; Ontario farmers' contributions of produce to the British Government, $100,000; Queen's University stationary hospital, $23,000.

These figures, Mr. Lucas said, were up to December 1st. The grand total, he added, represented $54 a head for the inhabitants of the province.

The conscription movement in Great Britain seems to be meeting with opposition from the miners of the South Wales coal fields. Mr. James Winstone, president of their Federation, in a recent speech said that if conscription was introduced the mines would stop and there would be no coal for the navy.

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Hon. Duncan Marshall

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VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

Peace River's Grain Crop

Three million bushels of grain grown in the Peace River district during the season just passed is the estimate made after a careful personal inquiry by Mr. H. C. Hamlin, of Winnipeg, who on Tuesday morning returned to Edmonton after a trip through the country as far west as Lake Saskatoon, reports the Peace River Record. The paper adds:

From the information thus gleaned, Mr. Hamlin has compiled some very interesting estimates. One of these is that the increase of acreage in the Peace River country during the past year was about 40 per cent over the preceding year, and that the coming year will find an even greater increase in the crop area. One man alone, he found, had sold from his farm near Lake Saskatoon during the past summer 50,000 bushels of oats, for which he received $25,000 cash on delivery a few miles from his farm. Mr. Hamlin estimates that the Peace River crop for 1616 will not be less than 5,000,000 bushels, comprising oats and wheat. By the addition of the estimated crop from the district adjacent the Great Waterways railway, this statistician estimates that the total export crop from the country along the McArthur railways for 1916 will be more than 5,000,000 bushels.—Albertan.

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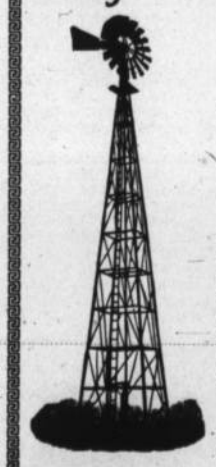

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VULCAN - - - ALBERTA

A Letter from Pte. Mould

We are in receipt of a letter from Pte. H. J. Mould, who is at present in active service at the front and relates some of his experiences of trench life which are as follows:

Many thanks for the papers, one came just as I rolled into my dug-out to get four hours sleep previous to going on the firing step for two hours, and I lit my candle to see the news and how everyone was getting along, for one can always get all the news possible in the Advocate.

Well the first thing that I caught sight of was the grand appeal made to Vulcan residents to think of the boys that had enlisted and I am sure the appreciation from all will be too good to put on paper. Many a day one has just a quarter of a loaf for a days ration owing to an error of some kind, and parcels are so thankfully received as it also shows how the people are interested in one who has had the privilege of being able to fight for his country. I am sure the appeal will meet with great success and if only the people could realize the hardships the 'infantry' are having they would never hesitate to assist in anything of that sort.

We have unfortunately lost quite a few of our men lately, one morning our friends started in for over an hour sending over whiz bangs etc., I was on guard so could not get under cover but had to hug the parapet for all I was worth, it was really a joke to be sitting down on the firing steps watching the shells come over and explode about 25 yards the other side of our trenches, I think they must have been trying to find the Lancashire artillery but as usual they were without any material results, they spoilt parts of the trenches of course but with an hours bombardment results should have been worse, just in front of the part I was in we have a row of trees and these suffered as much as anything, the shells would hit and split them, three of the trees were split right in half while dozens of pieces about a foot in length would whiz over my head, one piece gave me a dandy crack on the head, but it was simply wood against wood, I had a small piece of shrapnel hit my pocket, it was stopped from going in my body by a tin box I had with chocolates in, and all I had to show was a hole burnt in my tunic, it is certainly wonderful the narrow escapes one does get, I have had three now not including this minor affair

Well an hour was too much for our artillery to stand and they started in giving about three to the huns one, they certainly have the range fine and it was glorious to see the huns sand bags go up into the air, and also tunics and splinters of wood. The sad part of it came when dusk set in.

I presume that the huns must have got the worst of the deal that day for they sent over what we think are airial torpedoes, they are worse than their coal boxes, the explosion must be of the highest explosive possible. Well they sent five over altogether, one struck right in the bay right next where I was on guard and the explosion sent me off my feet, the poor chaps in the bay it exploded were packed up in the night time, it was a terrible old job and one I don't want again, picking up a head here and a leg there my it was rotten, six of them met their fate, and one had his two legs smashed and thumb blown off besides terrible head wounds, he lived only for three days.

The following night we had the English lads with us with their mortars they fire a nice little 33½ pounder, and are as near to the huns as possible.

Being as the huns were quiet we did'nt start in, much to the boys disappointment as nothing would have suited us as to see our chums death avenged.

It appears that the huns are getting prepared to do something round this quarter, unless it is just a sham on their part.

Just fancy us poor chaps. The last two days we were knee deep in the trenches and had to stand there while on duty for two hours. The mud and water is so bad; I cannot explain it to you.

It rained for two weeks steady and is still at it, the trenches are getting in a bad state caving in every day and if the weather lasts I don't know what will happen. I had to laugh at Langs letter as the engineers are a standing joke with us, there are about 200 of them to a brigade and they are supposed to look after the trenches but they know nothing and its the infantrymen who have to do the fixing up, of course the trenches are in such a state its hard to know how to fix them from caving in.

The engineers are put in charge of certain parts of the trench and then they detail the troops and supervise our work.

For instance when we have our six days rest here is how much rest we get. Up at six then tramp six miles to the trenches with pick or shovel and work like the dickens with the engineers bossing. I have not seen one with a rifle yet. Well arriving back at about three or four then tea and fall in at six and off to the engineers quarters where we usualy got large lumber for sapping purposes or else we might have to dig in the dark again or carry sand bags from the supports to the firing line or take up rations, arriving home at about 12 o'clock in the night, and so on till our six days rest is up when we take the firing line again.

The hardest job yet is struggling through mud up to your knees. Wet feet? Oh no just damp.

Never mind I only hope that being spared so far, I will be able to be lucky and come through it.

You must thank all for any of their kindness in sending as I cannot get time to write although I would like to write all.

Thanks for your fine letter

Best wishes and I trust you will enjoy a prosperous New Year.

Harry

Canadian Patriotic Fund

SECOND APPEAL

Somewhat over a year ago, as President of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, I made an appeal to the people of the Domion for funds to assist the families of the gallant men who were going to the front. Though anticipating a generous response, I was hardly prepared for the magnificent manner in which the call was met. Monies having poured into the treasury of the Fund until the total contributions have reached and exceeded six million dollars.

Large, however, as this sum appears, it has not greatly exceeded current demands and, if peace were declared in the immediate future, the entire surplus on hand would be required before all the men of the Expeditionary Force could again return home.

To-day there are 25,000 families, comprising, it is estimated, 80,000 individuals dependent upon the Patriotic Fund.

With further recruiting the demands upon the Funds will, with each succeeding month, continue to grow, so that it is estimated that, should the War continue during 1916, a sum amounting to some $8,000,000 and probably more will be required. This would, however, only mean $1 per head of the population for the people of Canada, and it is little indeed to ask of those who remain at home in comparison with the sacrifice in life and limb of those who are fighting in defence of the Nation.

In spite of all the various calls that have been made for funds to aid our soldiers and sailors and the magnificent response that has been made in each and every case, I still feel assured that the warm hearts of all Canadians will respond to this further appeal to enable the Patriotic Fund to continue its splendid work during 1916 and take care of the families of those who are fighting for their Sovereign, the Empire, and the Domion, on the battle-fields of Europe and on the High Seas.

(Signed) Arthur
President, Canadian Patriotic Fand
Government House
Ottawa, 1st January, 1919

Regarding Machine Guns.

After the very definite, almost emphatic statement of the prime minister, at St John, N. B., on October 20th no further money should be diverted from the Patriotic Fund by well meaning but rather thoughtless people who claim that the equipment of Canadian Forces is insufficient. Sir Robert has made it very plain that the Government is fully prepared to make every necessary provision for guns, munitions and equipments and he appeals to the generosity of the public only on behalf of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Red Cross Society and sister associations. We quote below an extract from the speech in question:—

"Regarding machine guns, we realized early in the War the necessity of an abundant supply and orders have been given from time to time for a very large number. Those ordered during the first twelve months of the War are now being rapidly delivered, and they are more than sufficient to equip two full army corps up to the highest standard of the enemy's forces. During the past summer the provision of machine guns became a matter of vital interest to the Canadian people, as reports through the press emphasized the necessity that our forces should be adequately supplied with all the machine guns that could be utilized. Patriotic individuals offered to contribute large sums for this distinctive purpose. The Government of Ontario made a similar patriotic proposal, and throughout the country various communities generously subscribed to funds for this object. During my absence in Great Britain my colleagues endeavored to make it clear to the people that an ample supply of machine guns had been ordered and that these would be paid out of the Canadian Treasury. The Treasury of Canada ought properly to bear all the cost of equipping and maintaining our forces in the field, and that has been our policy Nevertheless, the spirit and impulse which prompted our people could not be stayed, and, indeed, any attempt to stay it would have been misunderstood. Up to date the sums thus received by the Government amount to $773,327.95.

"In dealing with other needs which will certainly arise, the Government will not fail to remember that these generous and free-will contributions have been made. And in all your splendid generosity, do not forget the Patriotic Fund and the Canadian Red Cross Society. They have done great work, but they have a still greater work to do. Appeals which assuredly will not fall on deaf ears must be made in the early future. See that the response is generous and ample. When you are making provision for the Canadian Patriotic Fund, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Canadian War Contingent Association and other like patriotic organizations, you may be assured that the Government will not fail to make every necessary provision for guns, munitions and equipments."

The Supreme Court of Alberta

1916

Sitting of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the year 1916. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Appellate Division

Edmonton—Second Tuesday in January, First Tuesday in April and Third Tuesday in September.

Calgary—Fourth Tuesday in February Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in November.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes

Edmonton and Calgary—Second Tuesday in January and each Tuesday thereafter, except during vacation (commencing after the long vacation on the Third Tuesday in September.)

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes

Edmonton and Calgary—Fourth Tuesday in April, and Fifth Tuesday in October.

For Trial of all Crimimal Causes

Edmonton and Calgary—Second Tuesday in January, Fourth Tuesday in March, Fifth Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in October.

Wetaskiwin—Third Tuesday in February and First Tuesday in October.

Red Deer—Fourth Tuesday in January and Third Tuesday in September.

Stettler—Third Tuesday in March and Fifth Tuesday in October.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

Macleod—First Tuesday in March and Third Tuesday in October.

Lethbridge—Fifth Tuesday in February and Third Tuesday in September.

For Trial of All Civil Causes

Wetaskiwin—Second Tuesday in May and Fourth Tuesday in November.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

Stettler—Fourth Tuesday in April and Third Tuesday in December.

Medicine Hat—Second Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December.

Macleod—Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December.

Lethbridge—Second Tuesday in February, Fourth Tuesday in May and Third Tuesday in November.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 20th day of December, 1915.

G. P. OWEN FENWICK.
Acting Deputy Attorney General.

Watch This Space

Next Week

BIG STOCKTAKING SPECIALS

H. W. REEVES

VULCAN, - ALBERT

The Mystery of the Ravenspurs

By Fred M. White

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"You seem pleased over that," said Geoffrey.

"Of course I am, my boy. It enables one to do a little burglary without the chance of being found out. And you are to assist me. But I am not going to start on my errand before midnight, so till then I shall stay here and ake. At that hour you will please join me."

"I am to accompany you, then?"

"Yes, you are going to be my confederate in crime."

Geoffrey joined the others downstairs. Delight and thankfulness were written on every face. Never had Geoffrey found his family so tender and loving.

Usually, Marion had had her feelings under control, but tonight it seemed as if she could not make enough of her cousin. She hung over him, she lingered near him, until Vera laughingly proclaimed that jealousy was rendering her desperate.

"I cannot help it," Marion said half tearfully. "I am so glad. And if you only knew—but that does not matter. I am beside myself with joy."

"I suppose that woman upstairs is all right," Ravenspur said coldly.

He was by no means pleased that Mrs. May should have intruded twice in that way. And each time there had been some accident. With so much sorrow weighing him down and with the shadow of further disaster ever haunting him, Ravenspur was naturally suspicious.

It seemed absurd, no doubt, but that woman might be taking a hand against the family fortunes. The last occasion was bad enough, but this was many times worse. In the circumstances, as he pointed out, nothing could exceed the bad taste of this intrusion into a deserted house.

"She may not have known it," Mrs. Gordon said quietly. "Who knows but that she had discovered some plot against us and had come to warn us? Perhaps the enemy divined her intentions—hence the accident."

"But was it an accident?" Gordon asked.

"Something mysterious, like everything that occurs to us," his wife replied. "At any rate, she is breathing regularly and quietly now, and her skin is moist and cool. Ralph said he had seen something like it in India before. He is convinced that she will be all right in the morning. Don't be angry, father."

Rupert Ravenspur constrained himself to smile.

"I will not forget what is due to my position and my hospitality, my dear," he said. "After Geoffrey's miraculous escape, after the heavy cloud of sorrow so unexpectedly raised, I cannot feel it in my heart to be angry with anybody. How did you manage to get away, Geoffrey?"

Geoffrey told his tale again. It was not nice to be compelled to invent facts in the face of an admiring family; but when the truth could not have been told without betraying Tchigorsky and blowing all his delicate schemes to the winds. He was not sorry when he had finished.

Marion wiped the tears from her eyes.

"It was Providence," she said. "Nothing more nor less."

"Little doubt of it," Gordon murmured. "Geoff, have you any suspicions?"

"I know who did it, if that is what you mean," Geoffrey said, "and so does Marion."

The girl started. Her nerves were in such a pitiable condition that any little thing set them vibrating like the strings of a rudely handled harp.

"If I did I should have spoken," she said.

"Then you have not guessed?" Geoffrey smiled. "The masts and the sculls were sawn by a girl in a blue dress and red tam-o'-shanter cap. The girl who is so like—"

He did not complete the sentence; there was something in Marion's eyes that asked him not to do so. Why he could not tell; but there was nothing to be gained by what was little less than a breach of confidence.

"What does it mean, Marion?" Ravenspur asked.

"Geoffrey and I saw such a girl not long before Geoff set out on his eventful voyage," Marion explained quietly. All the fear had gone out of her eyes; she met the gaze of the speaker tranquilly. "She passed me as I was painting; I have been close to her once before. But I don't understand why Geoff is so certain that the mysterious visitor tried to drown him.'

"I've no proof," Geoffrey replied. "It is merely an instinct.

As a matter of fact he had plenty of proof. Had he not seen the girl hastening away from his boat? Had he not seen her return, after the boat had been beached and mourn over the wreck like some creature suffering from deep remorse?

But o fthis he could say nothing. To speak of it would be to betray the fact that Tchigorsky was still alive and active in pursuit of the foe.

"That woman can be found," Ravenspur said sternly.

"I doubt it," said Geoffrey. "She has a way of disappearing that is remarkable. You see her one moment and the next she has vanished. But I am certain that she is at the bottom of the mischief."

And Geoffrey refused to say more. As a matter of fact, nobody seemed to care to hear anything further. They were worn out with anxiety and exertion. They had had little food that day; the weary hours on the beach had exhausted them

"For the present we can rest and be thankful, Ravenspur said as he rose to go. "We can sleep with easy minds tonight."

They moved off after him all but Geoffrey and Vera. Mrs. Gordon could still be heard moving about one of the drawing rooms. Marion had slipped off unobserved. She hardly left equal to bidding Geoffrey good night. The tender smile was still on her face as she crept upstairs

Then when she reached her room it faded away. She flung herself across the bed and burst into a passionate fit of weeping. And then gradually she sobbed herself into a heavy yet uneasy slumber.

"Well, I suppose I must go, too?" Vera said, tired out, yet reluctant to leave her lover Tell me what it means, Geoff?"

"Have I not already explained to you darling?"

"Yes, but I didn't believe one word of it," Vera replied. A kiss sufficed to wash the bitterness of the candour away. "I don't believe you were picked up by a yacht. I don't believe that you were in any danger. I don't understand it."

"Then we are both in the same state of benighted ignorance," Geoffrey smiled. "You are right not to believe me dearest, but I had to tell the story and I had to play a part. It is all in the desperate game we are playing against our secret foe For the present I am a puppet in the hands of abler men than myself. What I am doing will go far to set us free later.

Vera sighey gently. She sidled closer to her lover. Mrs. Gordon was coming out of the drawing room, a sign that Vera would have to go.

"I feel that I don't want to part with you again," she whispered, her eyes looking into his and her arm about him. "I feel as if I had nearly lost you. And if I did lose you, darling, what would become of me?"

Geoffrey kissed the quivering lips tenderly.

"Have no fear, sweetheart," he said; all is coming right. See how these people have been frustrated over and over again. They have come with schemes worthy of Satan himself and yet they have failed And it has been so arranged that those failures seem to be the result of vexatious accident. But they are not And they will fail again and again until the net is around them and we shall be free; you are to sleep in peace tonight."

With a last fond embrace Vera slipped from her lover's side. She smiled at him brightly from the doorway and was gone. Geoffrey lighted a cigarette that presentely dropped from his fingers and his head fell forward.

He started suddenly; the cigarette smelt pungently as it singed the carpet. Somebody was whispering his name; somebody was calling him from the stairs. Then he recognized Ralph's croaking voice.

"Tchigorsky,' he muttered sleepily. "I had forgotten that Tchigorsky wanted me."

(To be Continued)

W. N. U. 1083

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

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Cost of Living

Average Increase in England is About Forty Per Cent.

According to a report to the trade and commerce department from Canadian Trade Commissioner Bickerdike, of Manchester, the average increase in the retail prices of food affecting the average working class household in England is about 40 per cent. since the beginning of the war.

Compared with July, 1914, British meat has increased about forty per cent. in the whole, and imported meat only a little over five per cent. Flour and bread have advanced about forty per cent. each. Since the beginning of 1915, when the movement to increase wages began, in comparison with the increased cost of living, about four and a half million people, according to the board of trade estimates, have had their wages increased by over $3,750,000 per week. These figures relate only to organized labor. In other industries where individual employers have granted advances, it is estimated that three million workers have received increases amounting to $2,500,000 per week.

Says Germans Will Desert U.S.

The London Daily Mail quotes Geo. von Skal, the New York correspondent of the Munich Neueste Nachrichten, as saying that there will be a general exodus of German-Americans from the United States very soon.

"Thousands of German families are making preparations to leave," he said. "No one in Germany can realize what German-Americans are suffering. They are more and more conscious of their Teutonic descent. Emigrants have often been represented for alolwing themselves to become Americanized too quickly, but today they are showing themselves true adherents of the German cause openly and with little regard to their own interests."

Von Skal thinks that America will be badly hit by the loss of many loyal Germans.

The newest of the new officers strolled into the sergeants' mess to have a look round. He looked exceedingly young and small, and had a complexion which a society beauty might well have envied. The middle-aged warriors were not at all pleased at having to "kowtow" to this stripling, and one grum-voiced sergeant observed audibly:

"And a little child shall lead us."

The young officer did not appear to notice the remark, and left the room. Some time later, when the men had all settled down for the night, playing cards, etc., he again entered and, addressing the sergeant, said:

"You will assemble the men immediately for a twenty-five mile route march. And a little child shall lead you; only he'll be on horseback and you lazy sons of guns will walk."

Captain Bartlett Anchored

Announcement is made that Capt. Bartlett, the hero of the Kariuk, and the companion of Peary, is acting as a foreman of a gang of stevedores in New York. He announces that he is not in "hard luck," but is simply doing the thing which pleases him, and one of the few, apart from sailing the Arctic, for which he is fitted. "Capt. Bob" earns new title to respect; better be a good stevedore than a bad lecturer.—Montreal Gazette.

Shippers' Association

Co-operative Marketing of Live Stock in Saskatchewan

Co-operation is slowly but surely winning a place in Canadian agricultural. The co-operative marketing of grain and also the joint purchasing of stock and other supplies have been practised to some extent, but not until last year was the joint marketing of stock attempted.

Under this system carloads of stock from Saskatchewan are made up by the shareholders and forwarded to the larger market centres where competitive bidding is assured. There the animals are sold under the direction of the associations' manager and the proceeds from the sale, less the cost of transportation, the manager's commission and the other necessary charges, are distributed to the persons supplying the stock. Each shareholder's stock is branded with paint, or in some other harmless manner so that the animals belonging to each may be sold separately, thereby insuring to each the exact return from his stock. The associations are simple in their working and as the animals are not paid for until the proceeds are received from the purchaser little initial capital is required.

The Hanley Farmers' Stock shipping Association, of Saskatchewan, was the first one formed. This association was registered early in 1914, and had an authorized capital of $500, but at the close of the year it had a paid up capital of only $42. Yet the association shipped fifteen carloads of stock during the year, made of 1,162 hogs and 38 cattle.

The hogs sold in Winnipeg at an average price of 7.24 cents per pound. Afer deducting the transportation charges, the manager's commission, the selling commission, and other necessary expenses, and allowing for shrinkage, the shippers received an average price of 6.33 cents per pound, home weight. The cattle shipped were all common in their classes, being bulls, dry cows and stockers. An average price of 4.49 cents was realized in Winnipeg, which, after deducting shrinkage and expenses, left a net price of 4.8 cents per pound, home weight, for the shippers. Basing his calculations on prices paid in the neighboring towns, the manager estimated that the association, during the year, saved the farmers of the district upward of $1,680 on hogs alone.

There are a number of these associaions, now in different parts of Saskatchewan, and general satisfaction is being expressed with the results obtained, so that it is confidently expected that expansion along this line will be rapid.

Charge of the Highlanders

Germans Offered Charging Britons Money and Watches

A thrilling description of a dashing charge of a Highland regiment near Loos is given in the following letter from a Scottish member of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

"Our division," the letter says, "after a week of furious bombardment of the German trenches the like of which the world has never heard before, and which sounded, especially on Friday, September 24, like several thunderstorms rolled into one, were ordered to take Loos.

"A battalion of our local regiment was chosen to lead the attack. Up over the top of the parapets of the trenches they got at 6 a.m. on the eventful Sunday morning for the famous charge. Everything was still, and the 'Jocks' didn't run, neither did they shout, but in silence, with a slow walk, and with deadly determination written on every face to get at close grips with their diabolical enemy, the line went along in silence till suddenly the deadly German machine guns spoke.

"A sheet of lead met our brave fellows, and they toppled over in all directions. Those not hit, went through this sheet (it never yet rained so hard), through the second line, and into the third line, where 'Allegamne' had his machine guns. Our lads were now upon them, ferocious as lions who had tasted blood and driven absolutely mad in the hellish carnage.

"They were upon them with the dreaded bayonet. Terrified yells of 'Mercy, kamerad,' were heard in all directions.

"Devils who a moment before had been pumping lead by firing machine guns now held up watches, purses, etc., for our men to spare their lives.

"But these grand Scottish lads of our famous regiment were not to be stopped that day. Leaping right over the tops of the various lines of the German trenches, bare knees showing, kilts swishin, performing the so-called impossible task of piercing the German lines, they did not stop even then, for the Germans were out of their trenches and over the crest of the hills, great, big, fat, hulking, blue-clothed cowards, fleeing for their lives, with the Scotties after them at full tilt.

"Every house in the village had its machine guns, which wrought havoc, but that didn't stop our fellows. Into the houses they went, and soon the dead Germans were shovelled with the bayonets out through the windows into the street. After clearing the village they set off after them again over the open country to Hill 70, clearing the ground of the encumberers as they went. 'Twas a famous victory.' But, oh, looking back, it was a sight to make angels weep—the fruits of scientific murder (it is not war), and that on a tremendous scale!"

A man entered the shop of a Jewish haberdasher, and, going up to the counter, asked: "Say, mister, have you got shirts?"

"Yes, sir," replied the old Hebrew, hoping for a customer.

"Clean ones?" asked the man.

"Yes, sir; very clean."

"Then," cried the man, "for heaven's sake, put one on."

Deep Seed Bed

Deep Soil Has a Greater Crop Producing Capacity Than Shallow

Crops depend upon the preparation of the ground to receive the seed as much as they do upon the nature of the soil. Soils that are naturally poor frequently yield larger crops than superior soils if they are given better tillage. All soils may be greatly improved by tillage. It is claimed by many agricultural leaders that the annual yield of farm products in this country could be more than doubled in ten years by a more intensive system of culture.

Plowing is the foundation of tillage. As a rule, we are plowing too shallow to obtain the best results, but the deepening of the soil should be gradual, for turning up too large quantities of sub-soil and turning the organic matter under so deep that the air, heat and water cannot act favorably upon it has ruined many soils for years to come.

Farm crops as a rule are greatly benefited by deep seed beds. At no time should hard pan be allowed to form at plow depth. Where shallow ploughing is desired a sub-soil plow can sometimes be used to advantage but its use requires the exercise of judgment as the process may prove very injurious if done out of season. As a general rule it is best to use he subsoil plow in the fall, when the subsoil is fairly dry and may in a measure be recompacted by the winter rain. Spring subsoiling is seldom advisable in humid regions, owing to the danger of puddling the subsoil or to the possibility of its remaining too loose for best root development if the work is done when the subsoil is dry enough not to puddle. On a well drained field deep plowing is beneficial during both wet and dry seasons. On wet soils shallow plowing is preferable. A deep soil has greater crop producing capacity than a shallow one since it furnishes ideal conditions for plant roots to go down after food and moisture.

In selecting plows, harrows and cultivators we should study their construction. In the process of tillage or manipulation of the soil it is available plant food that we are after. We want implements that in every process of tillage will get at the plant food that is still in the soil and make it available for the growing crops. There is no reasonable excuse for a man to spend money for commercial plant food until he has provided means by which the food already in the soil can become available. The chief object of tillage is the further liberation of the plant food which still exists very abundantly in our land.

After we have thoroughly manipulated our soil and put it in the finest possible condition for the reception of the seed and various fertilizing elements the next important object of tillage is the conservation of soil moisture. Tillage is one of the most successful means of combating the injurious effects of dry weather and this point should be emphasized in particular because it is possible for us to reduce in most instances from 25 to 5 per cent of the losses which usually come from periods of drouth. Frequent surface cultivation forms a dust mulch which prevents the evaporation of the moisture which is required by the plant. The drier the season the more frequent should be the cultivation.

Homestead Entries Show a Decrease

Six Thousand Less Homesteads Taken Out This Year as Compared With Last

For the first nine months in the present calendar year there was a net decrease of 6,741 in the total number of homestead entries taken out in Western Canada. The province of Manitoba alone shows an increase in homesteads, the total number for the nine months of this year being 3,036 as compared with 2,776 for the corresponding period of last year. In Saskatchewan, entries this year total 4,605, as compared with 7,672 last year. In Alberta this year's entries were 5,090, compared with 7,812 last year, and in British Columbia there were 382 entries this year compared with 694 last year.

In the statement showing the nationalities of the homesteaders for the month of September it is interesting to note that there were 12 Germans and 113 Austro-Hungarians who made homestead entries.

1,800 Shots a Minute

The latest machine gun adopted by the war office is known as the Caldwell machine gun, being named after its inventor, a mechanic of Victoria, Australia.

It can fire at the rate of 1,000 shots per minute (it is said the speed has been increased to 1,800 shots per minute); has two barrels, which can both be fired independently of the other; and is air cooled, which does away with the necessity for carrying water to cool the barrel while working.

Caldwell sold the patent rights of this gun early this year to the war office for the sum of $325,000 and $25 royalty on each gun manufactured, and has been appointed manager of the workships where they are turned out at a salary of $5,000 a year.

Canada's production of shells has attracted attention in Japan, where the steel industries have lately been engaged in the production of shells and other munitions for the Russian army. With a view to studying the development of the shell making industry in Canada, Major H. Kenedo, director of the arms factory of the Imperial Tokio Military Arsenal at Atsuta, Japan, is in Canada and called on the members of the shell committee. He was introduced to Chairman-General Bertram by the Japanese consul-general, Mr. Yada. The necessary facilities are being extended to him for the inspection of Canadian shell making processes.

Periscopes Save Lives in Trenches

British Campaign Started to Supply All Soldiers at the Front

It is a well known fact that periscopes are not only indispensable in submarine boats, but also on land in the trenches. Soldiers back from the front are unanimous in praising these instruments, which they say have proved far more important savers of life than appeared likely when they were at first introduced.

A campaign is now first conducted to induce parents, wives and friends of soldiers at the front to supply their relatives with one of these instruments which will go far toward protecting them against attack. Among men at the front the opinion is general that the periscope is of importance not only for use by the officers, but also by the new recruits who are beginning their experiences on the firing line. These men are always eager to see the enemy and are inclined to risk any danger with that object in mind. Hundreds of lives have been lost in this manner, whereas had the soldier used a periscope he would have obtained a better view of the enemy's lines while keeping himself out of reach.

The periscope has been improved and simplified to the highest degree, and the instrument which is now being widely used carries the scope of the contrivance as far as it can be carried. It is the invention of a London journalist, and is called the Maxfieldscope. It consists roughly of a telescopic metal tube, made somewhat on the lines of the leg of a collapsible camera stand. Closed, the tube measures ten inches in length; fully extended it is thirty inches long. The tube part of it, which can scarcely weigh six ounces, can be hung on to the belt.

The other essentials, the glasses, though they are four inches square, and thus afford a large field of vision are no longer than an ordinary business envelope, and thus fit easily into a jacket pocket. The arrangement by which the glasses are attached to the tube is ingenious and invariably successful. The tube being oval the mirrors are sprung on it by clips, which hold them absolutely rigid.

Another vital necessity in a periscope is that the splintering of the glass should be prevented in case of a hit by the enemy. This is met by making the mirrors of the best glass, "backing" the glass with good sound material and binding the edges round. Each part is packed in a separate cover and the whole, if enclosed in one parcel, would weigh well under a pound. It is a really marvellous example of much in little, and the whole contrivance, including spare glasses (which can be got at twenty-five cents apiece) can be delivered at the front for less than $5.

Editor Appointed

George Batho to Run Agricultural Publications for Manitoba

The appointment of George Batho as editor of agricultural publications for the Manitoba department of agriculture was announced recently.

His duties will be to furnish farmers of the province with all the practical information which the department of agriculture and the agricultural college can supply. This form of assistance will be greatly extended in future.

It has been recognized that in the matter of publicity the Manitoba department of agriculture has fallen behind all other provinces in Canada. The minister of agriculture believes that the large staff of professors and instructors at the agricultural college, the extension service section, the demonstration farms system, the weed branch an other departments must necessarily become the source of more information of a practical nature for the farmers of Manitoba, than they have been in the past. So insignificant has been this work in the past that the Dominion authorities urged upon the minister of agriculture the appointment of an agricultural editor under the special federal grant to the province for agricultural instruction. Under this grant the new appointment is made. Mr. Baho's marked ability as a journalist, his sound judgment, and his intimate knowledge, not only of agricultural canditions but also of public questions in Manitoba, were considered as making him admirably fitted to build up an important branch in the provincial department of agriculture.

The weed question is one of which the farmers need much instruction. Mr. Batho will give the farmers the cream of Prof. Bedfords ideas on weed eradication. Prof. Bedford is now in complete charge of the weed problem, R. G. O'Malley, chief weed inspector, having resigned, as announced in the Free Press several days ago.

For the last twelve years Mr. Batho has been editor in chief of the Nor'-West Farmer. His early years were spent on a farm in Wellington county, Ontario. He later learned the printing trade as a supplemental to his intention to enter the field of agricultural journalism.—Free Press.

Britannia Rules the Waves

A recruiting sergeant at Windsor, Ont., opposite Detroit, was presented with a new problem the other day when a man entered quarters and signified his desire to join the British colors under the auspices of the Canadian Dominion. According to his replies to the usual questions, his father was English and his mother Irish. They had resided in France for a number of years. The applicant was born on the ocean, four days out from France, on a ship flying the Spanish flag and bound for the United States. The recruting sergeant was puzzled at first, but being a Scotchman, soon recovered his composure and entered the name of the volunteer as an Englishman, because of the place of his birth, on the ground that Britannia rules the waves.—Christian Science Monitor.

Prairie and Bush Fires in Canada

Manitoba Heavy Loser and all the Provinces Suffer Through Dry Periods

Canada during 1915 lost over ten million dollars' worth of forests through unnecessary fires. In face of the fact that the forest resources of the country are within measurable distance of depletion through the enormous annual waste, the 1915 depredations are sufficient to cause grave concern.

Information compiled by the Canadian Forestry Association, with the assistance of the Dominion forestry branch and provincial departments, prove that more than twelve thousand forest fires, large and small, occurred in Canada during the past spring, summer and fall, or an average of 1,400 a month between snow and snow.

In Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick and British Columbia about eighty-five per cent. of the losses were due to settlers' fires. Quebec and British Columbia have secured splendid results from their "permit" laws, by which all settlers are obliged to obtain the supervision of a forest ranger before setting out their clearing fires. Ontario has no such law and has suffered serious consequences but it is recognized that the minister of lands, forests and mines has the problem under consideration and may evolve an adequate remedy in the near future. New Brunswick has already made a good start in the regulation of settlers' fires, and will probably spread the plan across the entire province.

Perhaps the outstanding fact of the season's forest destruction is the absence of any serious loss along the lines of railways governed by the Dominion board of railway commissioners and their forest protection regulations. Before the imposition of these laws the Canadian railways were pointed out as the chief offenders in burning of forests. Now, however, the non-government lines under the board's control are annually presenting a record of fire immunity which places them permanently among the minor causes of damage to the country's timber. As a matter of fact, only two or three fires of over ten acres in extent were attributable this year to those lines where the system of the railway commission has been put completely into effect. On two railways of relatively small mileage, to which the board's regulations do not apply, no less than 200 fires were reported. Many of them were serious in extent and at least 600,000 acres were burned over by fires, due either to locomotives or men travelling along the right-of-way of these two roads.

Manitoba lost more than $1,000,000 in damage to mature timber and young growth in 1915. The total area burned over was 800,000 acres, according to official reports thus far received. Final reports will probably show an increased loss. The fires in Manitoba took place mainly in the latter part of May and the early part of June and were particularly destructive in the vicinity of the Hudson Bay Railway.

In the province of Saskatchewan the most destructive fires took place during the same period as in Manitoba, but the fires were confined more to the areas under effective patrol and the total destruction is not so great. The present figures indicate a total burned area of about 160,000 acres and a total damage of $170,000.

In the southern portion of Alberta there has been an exceptional amount of rain throughout the season so that the fires reported from the region south of the Peace River country and Athabaska Landing are comparatively small in number and covered only about 25,000 acres, on which the damage is estimated to be about $1 per acre.

In the valleys of the Peace River, the Lower Athabaska river, and the Mackenzie ricer conditions have, on the other hand, been phenomenally dry, resulting in fires that have been more destructive than in many years previous. Probably not less than half a million acres were burned over. As a good deal of the country burned over is probably incapable of producing merchantable timber, the loss would not be over $200,000.

In British Columbia the area patrolled by the Dominion rangers is confined to the railway belt. In the eastern portion of the belt rains occurred at fairly regular intervals, and, while there was at several times considerable danger from fire, the ranger staff was able to cope with the situation effectively, with the exception of the month of August, in the Lower Fraser valley, where several fires got beyond control. While 10,000 acres of logged-over land were burned, the fires were kept out of the merchantable timber, only 1,000 acres of which were burned.

It is not generally known that until recently nearly all the English firms which produced armor-plate did so on a process invented and patented by Krupps, of Essen, to whom a royalty of $2.40 per ton was paid for license to work it. Messrs. Beardmore of the Clyde, who can build and equip a modern dreadnought in their own factories never used this process. They adhered to their own methods, and by costly experimentation evolved a plate which is superior to the Krupp.

"Well, Jackson," said a minister, walking homeward after service with an industrious laborer, who was a constant attendant, "Sunday must be a blessed day of rest for you, you work so hard all the week! And you make good use of the day, for you are always to be seen at church."

"Aye, sir," replied Jackson, "it is indeed a blessed day; I works hard enough all the week, and then I come to church o' Sunday, and sets me down and lays my legs up, and thinks o' nothing."

RHEUMATISM IS SLOW POISONING

because the entire system becomes permeated with injurious acids.

To relieve rheumatism ***Scott's Emulsion*** is a double help; it is rich in blood-food; it imparts strength to the functions and supplies the very ***oil-food*** that rheumatic conditions always need.

Scott's Emulsion has helped countless thousands when other remedies failed.

Refuse Inferior Substitutes.

14-48

Reindeer Did Not Thrive

Only One Lone Animal is Left of the Northern Herd

The efforts of the government to propagate reindeer in the Peace river country and in the Great Slave district have proved unsuccessful and of the original herd of fifty which were sent north from Labrador in 1911 there is now but one lonely survivor. He is at present lord of all he surveys on an island in Great Slave lake.

The department of the interior did everything possible to make the experiment a success, but the reindeer did not thrive in their adopted land. The chief difficulty was the "bull" flies of the north, which drove the reindeer nearly frantic in the summer. The result was that they smashed through the strongest enclosures their keepers could build and were lost and shot by the Indians.

The reindeer have thrived in Alaska, but apparently the Peace river country and the valley of the Mackenzie were not suitable for them. Later on efforts may be made to introduce them in the Yukon where there seems to be no reason why they should not succeed.

An effort was even made to cross them with the caribou. It was thought that the result might be an animal which could be domesticated, could be driven and used as is the reindeer, while able to stand the climate. This experiment failed for a peculiar reason. The superstitious Indians of the north have a tradition that centuries ago their ancestors entered into a treaty with the cariboo whereby they agreed not to capture them alive or degrade them by using them for domestic purposes. While the Indians will shoot the cariboo they will not capture them alive. They stubbornly insisted on abiding by this treaty. They feared that if the treaty were broken the cariboo would disappear or would seek new haunts. Liberal offers of money were made the Indians to capture the caribou but without success. The efforts of the forest rangers to capture some specimens alive were not successful. Without the assistance of the cunning of the redman the caribou could not be secured. The idea had to be abandoned and the treaty with the caribou is still inviolate.

'Tis a Marvellous Thing.—When the cures effected by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil are considered, the speedy and permanent relief it has brought to the suffering wherever it has been used, it must be regarded as a marvellous thing that so potent a medicine should result from the six ingredients which enter into its composition. A trial will convince the most skeptical of its healing virtues.

Postal Curiosities

Stamps bearing Queen Victoria's effigy ceased to be valid after the last day of June in the present year. Previous to the introduction of stamps letters had to be taken to one of the branch offices, which were limited in numbers even in large cities; and if the sender prepaid the postage a red mark was affixed and it went forward. If the sender did not pay in advance, the postage was payable on delivery, which was very customary, and was frequently considered the safest way of insuring that the missive would reach its destination.

When the new stamp was introduced in 1840 it was invariably called the "Queen's head," and old people used this term for many a long day afterwards. When first issued to the public the sheets on which the stamps were printed were not perforated, and each had to be separately cut, a process both slow and troublesome; and it was some years before perforation was adopted.

"The other day two parties of wounded soldiers, from different hospitals, were taken to a place in Surrey in England. "At tea-time they mingled, and a wounded Colonial, catching sight of another son of the Dominions, became strangely excited and made his way to the other man's side. He had recognized his rescuer.

"They went to the Dardanelles as strangers, but during a terrible fight the first was badly wounded and was carried from the field of death by a stranger. Now rescuer and rescued, both wounded, had met for the first time since that day. The rescued soldier was in tears as he poured out his thanks to the man to whom he owed his life."

"Isn't that a Bourguereau?" asked Mrs. Oldcastle as they stopped for a moment to look at the new pictures.

"Oh, my, no," replied her hostess, Mrs. Nurich; "it's a lion. But I told Josiah when he brought it home that it looked a good deal more like one of them things you mention."

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All Marks or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
56 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

Prohibition at Home

Comparison of Criminal Records in Wet and Dry Provinces in The Dominion

We have been quoting largely from the United States statistics showing the perfectly wonderful results that follow prohibition because out of 48 states, eight have had prohibition long enough to give conclusive evidence and also, because reliable statistics are available every year.

It may not be generally known that Canada has given for the extent to which it has been tried just as satisfactory results as in the United States. We have only one province, Prince Edward Island, entirely under prohibition but several others have had sufficient prohibition to show very definite results.

When Prince Edward Island prohibited the retail sale of liquor it had more insane than any other province in Canada. On account of its reputation and its insular position it had attracted a large number of patients from outside of the island. This fact is still held up by the liquor interests as evidence that prohibition increases insanity which shows to what lengths they will go to defend the traffic. The following statistics for the older provinces show that there is very little difference in the insanity record because there is very little difference in the amount under prohbition. The new provinces are not counted because at this time Saskatchewan and Alberta had no asylums and the others were young.

Per ten thousand Nova Scotia had 33.6; Ontario 34.9; Quebec 32.4; New Brunswick 26.7.

When we come to the statistics of drunkenness and crime they give a smashing blow to the traffic in liquor. In 1913, Nova Scotia had 8.0 convictions for drunkenness per thousand; British Columbia had 21.3.

The criminal record is still more remarkable, the last census report gives the following convictions for crime per ten thousand population: Prince Edward Island, 1.1; New Brunswick, 3.8; Ontario, 25.5; Manitoba 27.9; Alberta, 40.0; British Columbia, 42.1. These figures show that the wettest provinces have nearly forty times as many convictions for crime as the dryest one and the convictions decrease with the amount under prohibition or local option. You would think after that, that the liquor defenders would shut up but they won't.

In my next I hope to give some remarkable examples of liquor mis-representation.—H. Arnott, M. B., M. C. P. S.

Worn Worried Women

Her Many Duties Affect Her Health and Often She Breaks Down Completely

It is little wonder that there are many times in a woman's life when she feels in despair. There is no nine hour day for the busy housewife. There are a hundred things about the home to keep her busy from the time she arises until it is again bed time. What is the result? Often her nerves give way, her good looks suffer, her blood becomes thin, her indigestion is disturbed and her system threatened with a complete breakdown. Every woman should do all possible to protect her health and good looks, and there is one way in which she can do this, and that is by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These actually make new, rich blood, strengthen every nerve and every organ, bring the glow of health to the cheeks and brightness to the eye. These pills have done more to make the lives of thousands of women sunshiny than anything else in the world. Mrs. Daniel Theal, Waterloo, Ont., says: "I was very much run down, my blood was thin and watery and I would faint at the least excitement. I suffered from headaches and dizziness and often it seemed as though there were clouds before my eyes. Finally I was forced to go to bed with weakness. I doctored for six weeks while in bed without receiving any benefit. Finally I was induced to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and when I had taken ten boxes I was completely cured, and never felt better in my life. I am convinced that what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me they will do for others and I warmly recommend them to all weak women."

You can get these Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Friendly to The French

The Athens Messager is quoted in a Havas despatch from the Greek capital as saying that there is plausibility in the report that Djemal Pasha, Turkish minister of marine, will co-operate with the entente allies in the rebellion which, according to Constantinople advices, he had organized against the Turkish government in Syria and Palestine.

Djemal Pasha has always been friendly to the French, the newspaper states.

Pointing out that the British army had stood all summer within a few miles of a decisive victory, Mr. Churchill in the house of commons emphasized that on no other front could an equal advance have produced comparable strategic results.

"The situation is now entirely changed," he said, "and if there has been any operation in the history of the world that having been taken, it was worth while to carry through with the utmost vigor, fury and sustained flow of reinforcements, and utter disregard for life, it is that operation so daringly begun under Ian Hamilton by the immortal landing in the Dardanelles."

"There's a church near," said the country farmer to his paying guest; "not that I ever puts my nose in it."

"Anything the matter with the vicar?"

"Well, it's this way. I sold the old vicar milk and eggs and butter and cheese, and, seeing as he patronized me, I patronized 'im. But this new vicar keeps 'is own cow and 'ens. 'If that's your game,' I thought, 'we'll 'ave 'ome grown religion, too.'"—Tit-Bits.

Magic "Nerviline" Ends Stiff Neck, Lumbago

Any Curable Muscular or Joint Pain is Instantly Relieved by Nerviline

Get Trial Bottle To-Day

You dont have to wait all day to get the kink out of a stiff neck if you rub on Nerviline. And you don't need to go around complaining about lumbago any more. You can rub such things away very quickly with Nerviline. It's the grandest liniment, the quickest to penetrate, the speediest to ease muscular pain of any kind.

One twenty-five cent trial bottle of Nerviline will cure any attack of lumbago or lame back. This has been proved a thousand times, just as it was in the case of Mrs. E. J. Grayden, of Caledonia, who writes: "I wouldn't think of going to bed without knowing we had Nerviline in the house. I have used it for twenty odd years and appreciate its value as a family remedy more and more every day. If any of the children gets a stiff neck, Nerviline cures quickly. If it is earache, toothache, cold on the chest, sore throat, Nerviline is always my standby. My husband once cured himself of a frightful attack of lumbago by Nerviline, and for a hundred ailments that turn up in a large family Nerviline is by far the best thing to have about you."

More Respect for Allies

Germans See They Are Not the Whole Thing

Very significant at this time is the publication in the leading Roman Catholic organ, the Kolnische Volkszeiung, of a rebuke addressed by one of the army chaplains to the arm chair fire-eaters at home. He declares that many of the letters written from the homes of Germany to the husbands and sons in the field disgust and dishearten the soldiers at the front, the best of whom are tired of the bitter losses and terrible sufferings caused by the war. He denounces the habit of classing Germans as supermen, and says that the German troops at the front have learned to respect their foes so that they do not echo many of the sentiments expressed by their ultra-patriotic friends and relatives at home. The whole letter is really an appeal for less war enthusiasm and more reasonable appreciation of the point of view of Germany's foes. This, too, would have been impossibe six months ago.

It is the rise in the cost of living, and especially in the price of food, that increases more than anything else the growth of war weariness. A remarkably outspoken comment on the food question which appeared in the Socialist Vorwarts was as follows:

"One of the most dangerous deceptions perpetrated during the war is the pretence that Germany, although cut off from all her oversea supplies, can feed her own population. The fact is that the population of Germany cannot be properly fed by products of our own country. The war has proved beyond all doubt that it is impossible to produce enough articles of nourishment or to raise a sufficient number of cattle to feed the German people without foreign assistance. It is true that we shall be able to hold out for some limited time, but only at the cost of the health and strength of the nation, now being undermined by systematic deprivation and underfeeding."

Sleeplessness.—Sleep is the great restorer and to be deprived of it is vital loss. Whatever may be the cause of it, indigestion, nervous derangement or mental worry, try a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the action of the stomach, where the trouble lies, they will restore normal conditions and healthful sleep will follow. They exert a sedative force upon the nerves and where there is unrest they bring rest.

Aluminum in War

Austria and Germany use more aluminum for war purposes than all the other warring nations combined. It has been known, in fact, that Germany has for some years been collecting and storing the metal for war uses.

The great majority of the drinking mugs, cans, and cups of the German soldier are made of the light metal. The frames for Zeppelins and the fuses for shells are made from aluminum.

One of the difficulties the Germans have had to face is the shortage of copper necessary for the rings around shells. Many of the German shells are now provided with aluminium rings.

Although aluminum does make a substitute, even in cartridges as well as shells and fuses, it is not so good as copper. The French authorities experimented with it some years ago for artillery purposes, but rejected it. The Germans are using it in such large quantities because they're forced to do so on account of the shortage of copper.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

To Make Bombs For Britain

Bombs have been added to the munitions products which Canada is now producing for the British war office. An order for 50,000 of these projectiles has been received by the commission and is being placed for speedy delivery.

"Yes, sir," said the trust magnate, proudly, "I am the architect of my own fortune."

"Well," rejoined the friendly critic, "all I've got to say is that it's a lucky thing for you there were no building inspectors around when you were constructing it."

TRAPPERS

Furs Have Advanced

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History of Canadian Herd of Buffalo

Now Totals Over Two Thousand Pure Bred Bison

The Canadian government buffalo herd was started in 1897 by the gift of three Texas buffalo presented by Mr. T. G. Blackstock, of Toronto, to Rock Mountain Park. These animals were placed on exhibition in the paddock at Banff, and the following year their number was increased by a similar gift from Lord Strathcona, who presented the government with thirteen head from his Silver Heights herd at Winnipeg. This herd gradually increased until by 1909 it totalled nearly 100 head.

In 1906 the government entered into negotiations with Michael Pablo, of Montana, for his herd of pure blood bison on the Flathead Indian reserve. This herd was known to be the largest herd of pure blood bison then in existence but was not believed to number more than about 300 head.

Pablo had for years tried to get the American government to give him enough land on which to keep the herd and at last they announced that the Flathead reserve was to be thrown open, which meant that Pablo would be forced out and compelled either to find a new range or a purchaser for the herd.

Howard Eaton, the well known guide and friend of Theo. Roosevelt, heard of the matter, and secured an option from Pablo for $300 per head. He then went to Washington and tried to get the U.S. government to buy the herd. Roosevelt and the Bison Society urged the purchase but congress refused to pass an appropriation and Pablo had to look somewhere else. Through Alex Ayotte, immigration agent at Missoula, the matter was brought to the attention of the Canadian government which realized the opportunity offered. Before the United States authorities realized what was happening the bargain was completed. It was supposed that there would be about 300 buffalo, but the total finally captured amounted to 708. The price paid was $250 per head, f.o.b., at Edmonton.

The task of rounding them up proved much more difficult than was anticipated. It called for perserverance, endurance and horsemanship of the highest order. The buffalo were extremely wild and swift of foot and could outrun the fastest horses.

The first year, 1907, 400 buffalo were secured—200 males were shipped in the spring and 211 cows and calves followed in the autumn. As it had not been possible to get Buffalo Park fenced and ready in time for these arrivals, they were placed in Elk Island Park—a fenced enclosure, 16 square miles in area, established several years before for the protection of elk and moose.

There are still know nto be a large number of buffalo left on the range and although Pablo now had many other offers he agreed to let the Canadian government have the remainder at the same price. In the autumn of 1908, therefore, another round-up was made, and eight miles of wing fence and a large corral were built. After six weeks hard riding the animals were all rounded up and the tired cowboys went home to sleep. That night, led by an old clever bull, the entire herd escaped by climbing an almost perpendicular cliff and broke away to the mountains.

The next year Pablo decided to put them in huge wooden cages out in the range and to haul these cages the thirty miles to the station. There they were unloaded into a small corral to await shipment. The last and final struggle then occurred—that of getting them on board the train. The great brutes resisted to the last. It took nine days to load 200, and eight of them killed themselves in their struggles. The majority had to be drawn on the cars by means of a block and tackle.

During 1909 the buffalo from Elk Island Park were also transferred to Buffalo Park at Wainwright, with the exception of about 60 which were left at Lamont for exhibition purposes. Last year the buffalo at Banff, with the exception of 17 males, were also transferred. There are now 13 at Banff, 108 at Elk Island, and approximately 2,000 at Buffalo Park.

To Ensure Ocean Tonnage

May Requisition Any British Ship in United Kingdom to Carry Foodstuffs

Notice of an important step towards the ensuring of sufficient ocean tonnage for the carriage of foodstuffs and other articles of commerce which has been taken by the imperial authorities was received recently by the Canadian government.

It takes the form of a proclamation in which the imperial authorities take to themselves power to requisition British tonnage, such requisition to take effect on notice being served on the owners of the vessels. The government has already commandeered a number of Canadian Pacific boats and others, but these were already reserved for such use through the terms of their subsidies and it has also taken over boats as transports. Its new powers, however, will enable the requisition of vessels for some such purpose as the transportation of the Canadian grain crop to Britain if desired.

The proclamation states, in part:

"It is hereby ordered that any British ship registered in the United Kingdom, may, until further order, be requisitioned on behalf of His Majesty for the carriage of foodstuff or of any other articles of commerce and such requisition is to take effect upon notice of registration being served on the owner of any such help."

The president of the board of trade of the United Kingdom is given power to serve such notice, which will be sent to individual owners or corporations at their place of business.

An invention of two Swedish army officers consists of a simply constructed apparatus by means of which wireless telephonic messages may be despatched from trains or automobiles travelling at the highest speed. In one instance messages were intelligibly received from a distance of 74 miles. Experts declare that the invention will probably revolutionize the present signal system.

Making Farm Life Attractive

A Good Public Library or a Travelling Library for Every Town and Village

We hear a great deal in the cities of Canada these days of the "back to the land" movement. Its influence is widespread and beneficial, yet it is largely counteracted by the constant influx of young people from the farms to the cities.

What, we ask ourselves, is the lure which the city holds out to these boys and girls that they should leave the healthy, free outdoor life of their farm homes to endure the restrictions and privations of city life?

To my mind, there is but one answer. They come seeking the adventure, the romance, the pleasures of social intercourse which are the birthright of youth, and, lacking which, the monotony of farm life becomes unbearable.

The "back to the land" and the "stay on the land" problems will be solved when we find sensible ways of varying and enriching the life of the people who live on farms and in the smaller towns.

As a beginning, why should not every town and village in the province have a good public library and every remote rural community a travelling library of first class literature?

Farmers and their wives would find profit and statisfaction in having available the latest and best works on farm problems and home economics. Professional men, though isolated from their fellows, could keep abreast of the wider lines of progress. No man in any community who would use a good library intelligently could fail to find help and inspiration for his own work and also relaxation and rest from it. Best of all, the growing boys and girls could find in books of travel and in clean healthy fiction, the adventure and romance which their souls crave, and which they so often vainly seek in the cheap glitter and tawdry stimulation of city shows and gaities.

One of the problems in connection with the establishment of such libraries would, of course, be their housing. Why should not each town erect a building that would not only accommodate a library, but also provide a reading room, a rest room for farmers and their wives coming into town and a large hall for lectures, concerts and social gatherings? All the purposes of a town hall could be served by such a structure.

Under wise local management this would quickly become the natural social centre of the whole community. Here the extension lectures of the agricultural college and of the university would be given, which, with the best of books easily available, would stimulate the intellectual and social life of the whole community.

Debating and literary societies would be easily developed. A system of inter-community debates with a grand challenge provincial debating contest annually might be planned. Can we not have something along this line developed? I believe that our government will give its most careful leadership in this if we, as a people, express a desire for it.

The expense of such an undertaking would not be very great and would, no doubt, be willingly borne by the municipalities who would benefit by it.

Perhaps the work might come as an extension of the provincial or members library; or might be managed under the educational system of the province; or it might form extension work for the department of agriculture, which deals so successfully with rural problems.

Whatever the method, it is our bounden duty to make good books accessible to every man, woman and child in this province, knowing as we do, how much the future of our country depends upon our being an enlightened and thoughtful people.—Donald McKillop Salandt.

I was cured of terrible lumbago by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
REV. WM. BROWN.

I was cured of a bad case of earache by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. KAULBACK.

I was cured of sensitive lungs by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. S. MASTERS.

Canada's Exportable Wheat Surplus

According to on official estimate of the wheat yield in Canada this year, out of a total yield of 337,258,000 bu., there will be an exportable surplus of 228,132,000 bushels. The average loss in cleaning, and allowance of 10 per cent. for grain not of merchantable quality, is estimated at 33,625,000 bu.

The total amount retained for seeding next year's crop, say 14,000,000 acres at 1.75 bu. per acre, is placed at 24,500,000 bushels.

Game Raising Farm

From the first game farm in Minnesota tables of epicures will be supplied with pheasants and mallard ducks within two years and possibly within one year, if present hopes are realized.

"We will raise ruffed grouse, prairie chickens, pheasants and ducks on the farm," said the superintendent of the Game Protective League. "This is only a starter on the 'more game movement.' More than a hundred citizens, most of them farmers, will begin game breeding next spring both for sporting purposes and for the market.

"Every game bird raised and sold in captivity helps to protect the State's supply of wild game, and if my plans work out Minnesota will within a few years be the greatest game producing state in the Union.

As the happy couple were leaving the church the husband said to the partner of his married life: "Marriage must seem a dreadful thing to you; why, you were all of a tremble, and one could hardly hear you say 'I will.'"

"I will have more courage and say it louder next time," said the blushing bride.

The Army of Constipation

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure *Constipation*. Millions use them for *Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.*

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

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THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great success, CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOUR, & VIM, KIDNEY, BLADDER, DISEASES, BLOOD POISON, PILES. EITHER No. DRUGGISTS or MAIL $1. POST 4 CTS. DOUGERA Co. 90 BEEKMAN ST. NEW YORK or LYMAN BROS TORONTO. WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD. HAMPSTEAD. LONDON ENG. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORMOF EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND LASTING CURE.
THERAPION BEWARE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD THERAPION IS ON EVERY GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

DIAMOND DUST RAZOR SHARPENER. Will Sharpen your **Razor** Better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. **Lasts a Lifetime.** Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded post free **25 cents**. Pony Razor Strops **75 cents**, D. K. Strops **$1.50—Best Made.—Canada Hone Co.,** Wawanesa, Manitoba, Canada.

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A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:
THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

Stories of Disorder In India Unfounded

Most Comprehensive Official Denial of Reports From the Germans

The India Office has made formal announcement that German press statements circulated in foreign countires regarding disorders in India are absolutely unfounded. The announcement specifically denies the report that a revolt has broken out anywhere in India, or that Brannmins, Buddhists and Mohammedans have united to make difficulties for the "detested British," as stated from German sources.

Denial likewise is given to the assertion that the Rajah of Bhagalpur has headed any uprising, or that grave disorders already have occurred in Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Alahabad and Maspur, or that rebels have interfered with the departure of native troops, causing the British troops to retire and subsequently occupying their barracks and arsenals.

"There is not a word of truth in these statements from beginning to end," the secretary of state for India announces. "There is no such person as the Rajah of Bhagalpur. If the Nawab of Bahawalpur is referred to, he is a minor, eleven years of age."

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and there is nothing better for driving worms from the system.

A certain minister lately paid a visit to a lady of his acquaintance who was newly married, and who was attired in the modern fashion. After the usual compliments he familiarly said::

"I hope you have a good husband, madam?"

"Yes, sir," replied she, "and a good man, too."

"I don't know what to say about his goodness," added the minister rather bluntly, "for my Bible teaches me that a good man should clothe his wife, but he lets you go half naked."

General Sherman once stopped at a country home where a tin basin and roller towel sufficed for the family's ablutions. For two mornings the small boy of the household watched in silence the visitor's toilet. When on the third day the toothbrush, nail file, whisk broom, etc., had been daily used, he asked: "Say, mister, air you always that much trouble to you'se'f?"

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to **Sun, Dust** and **Wind** quickly relieved by **Murine Eye Remedy.** No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. **Murine Eye Salve** in Tubes 25c. For **Book of the Eye** Free ask Druggists or **Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago**

Vulcan Market Report

Spring Wheat, No. 1	.93
" No. 2	.90
" No. 3	.85
" No. 4	.79
" No. 5	.67
" No. 6	.59
" Feed	.53
Rejected No. 1	.84
" No. 2	.81
" No. 3	.76
Oats, No. 2 C.W.	.27½
" Extra No. 1 Feed	.24½
" No. 1 Feed	.23½
" No. 2 Feed	.22½
Barley, No. 3	.42
" No. 4	.37
Feed	.29
Flax No. 1, N. W.	1.60
" No. 2 C. W.	1.57
" No 3, C.W.	1.34
Rye	.65
Eggs	.40
Butter	.35
Creamery Butter	.40
Spring Chicken	.09
Fowl	.04
Cattle, live	.5½
Cows	.5
Hogs	.7½
Dressed Hogs	.11
Potatoes	.40

Seed Grain Test

Germination tests made on oats, wheat and barley this fall at the Dominion Seed Laboratory, at Calgary show that there are considerable quantities of oats and barley, particularly in Alberta and Saskatchewan which are unfit for seed. The average percentage germination for Alberta oats is 68 per cent, and none of the samples of Alberta oats received have germinated up to the standard which is 95 per cent.

Moreover the average preliminary count which is made at the end of six days is as low as 35 per cent. Good seed oats should give a preliminary count of 85 per cent to 90 per cent and a final 14 day count of 90 per cent to 98 per cent of vital seeds. Samples os oats received from Saskatchewan are somewhat better. The average preliminary count is 50 per cent and the average final count is 86 per cent. Many samples show evidence of frost injury, these always giving low percentages of vital seeds, both in the preliminary and final counts. Alberta barley has also given low germination percentages. The average preliminary 6 day count is 52 percent and the average final 14 day count is 70 percent These figures are very low and indicate that considerable porportions of Alberta oats and barley and Saskatchewan oats are weak in vitality and undesirable for seed purposes.

As one of the first essentials for a good crop of any kind is good seed, it is important that only seed with strong germination energy and a high percentage of germinable seeds should be used. The germination energy of a sample is indicated by the percentage of seeds which germinate during the first four or five days of the test. The preliminary count therefore is an index of the germination energy. If, for example, the preliminary count on a sample of oats is 25 percent the germination energy of the sample is very low, but if the preliminary count is 60 per cent the germination energy is strong. Two samples may vary as widely as this in the preliminary count but may contain the same percentage of vital seeds in which case the final counts would be the same. If the final counts only were considered one of these samples would be thought to be as good as the other, while in reality one is good seed, and the other undesirable for use as seed. The sample with a high preliminary count will withstand unfavourable weather conditions at the time of seeding very much better than the other. It will give a more even stand on the field and a better crop which will in all probability ripen somewhat earlier.

Farmers should satisfy themselves before seeding time next spring that their seed grain is of the best quality. This can only be done by a germination test, conducted either at home or at the Dominion Seed Laboratory in Calgary. Samples up to twenty-five in number will be tested at the Seed Laboratory free of charge for one individual or company in one year. Above this number twenty-five cents per test is charged.

Samples from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia for test should be addressed to the Dominion Seed Laboratory, Box 1684, Calgary Alberta, and postage paid by the sender. It is unnecessary to send stamps for return postage. For wheat, oats, barley and seeds of similar size, about half a tea cupful should be sent for test; for seeds of smaller size such as flax, red clover, timothy, etc: half this quantity is sufficient. If more than one sample of the same kind of seed is sent for test they should bear some distinguishing mark or number.

The Week's Summary

On Thursday last the British ship Persia was sunk in the Mediterranean by an enemy submarine. The boat sank in about five minutes, and among those lost was Robert N. McNeely, U. S. consul at Aden. The situation in the United States is considered tense. Meanwhile evidence is being got together

On Monday eight cities in Ontario voted on local option and not one of them decided in favour of the dry. In the townships and villages the success of the drys was very litte better. The returns show local option carried in fifteen contests, lost in seven municipalities, defeated by 3-5ths vote in thirteen.

An unconfirmed report on Tuesday of this week stated that the Roumanian Government had concentrated three army corps on the Bulgarian frontier.

The British cruiser Natal, which was last Thursday as the result of an internal explosion, was responsible for the loss of seventeen officers and nine warrant officers.

Sir John Simon, the British secretary of state for home affairs has resigned his seat in the cabinet and is expected to make his statement in regard to his action shortly. The names of Lewis Harcourt, first commissioner of works, and Herbert Samual are among those who are talked of to succeed him.

Between October 23 and December it appears that under Lord Derby's recruiting scheme, 1,150,000 single men and 1,679,000 married men presented themselves for service. Of the single men 207,000 were rejected, and of the married men 221,853 were refused by the recruiting officials.

An inquiry is to be made into the building of the Manitoba agricultural college. The buildings have been assessed by the Canadian Appraisal company of Montreal at the sum of three million dollars, whereas the cost of erecting them was four million dollars

Farmer Sues Bank For Money Lost On Grain Deal.

Charles Short, a Brooks farmer, does not think very much of bankmen and their agents as expert grain sellers, for he intimates in a statement filed in court here that they sold his grain when they should have by proper marketing made 20 cents a bushel more. The trouble arose over the seizure of his crop on a rented farm by a bank in which they gathered in 1,700 bushels of wheat which they proceeded to sell and convert to their own use. This was afterwards arranged to be sold by an agent of the defendant and the money to be deposited to the joint credit of both parties.

Now Farmer Short says that owing to the seizure he was unable to sell at the nearest elevator and the haulage of the grain to a distant point meant a loss of $249. Moreover they were forced to sell when the market was not at its best, which meant a loss of $340 In all his estimate of the damage he has suffered is $889, which he wishes to collect.

-Calgary Herald.

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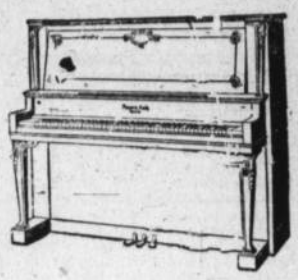

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R. W. GLOVER, Agent.

Does This Mean You ?

Are You A Man

whose salary has not been reduced ? Give liberal then. The men in the trenches have no luxuries. Dispense with some of yours, and add to the Fund.

Are You A Man

whose salary has been reduced? Cut out that daily cigar and weekly theatre visit, and give what you can.

Are You A Woman

on usual allowance? Forget about that new coat or furs and "do your bit?"

Are You A Woman

or reduced allowance? Surely you can save a street car fare here and there or a nickel at the bargain counter. Think of the tear-stained faces of women and children who waved good bye when the boys in khaki boarded the troop train for the trenches. Every dollar you give will add a little comfort to the lonely wife of him who is given up.

Auction Sale!

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